

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol 1 No 141

23 July 1981

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XINHUA: U.S. OFFICIAL CITES USSR, SRV THREATS

OW221244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--Soviet-Vietnamese dangers to East Asia and the Pacific were dwelt upon today by Richard Armitage, deputy assistant secretary of defence before the sub-committee on East Asian and Pacific affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said many nations in this part of the world "share basically similar views of the dangers to the region posed by Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and Soviet activities throughout the world."

Soviet interest in Indochina, he said, goes beyond assistance to the Vietnamese. The Soviets seek a position astride the major sea lanes linking east Asia with petroleum source areas in southwest Asia. Soviet military activities and presence have grown in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and in the Southeast Asian region which links the two ocean areas, he said, adding, "already Soviet use of Vietnam's bases has permitted intelligence gathering and flag showing efforts unprecedented in the region."

"As the Soviets attempt to widen their military lodgement in Vietnam, especially in their development of the air and naval facilities at Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay, they will not only present a growing menace to China's southern flank, but they must also increasingly be taken into account in our own strategy in the region," he said.

Speaking of the situation in Indochina, Armitage said the Hanoi Government maintains a military force of some 200,000 troops in Kampuchea. These Vietnamese forces, armed with modern American and Soviet equipment, are the mainstay of Heng Samrin which Hanoi has installed in Phnom Penh. He said the 30,000 strong forces of Democratic Kampuchea, using guerrilla tactics, have prevented the Vietnamese from completing their conquest of the country. He said the Democratic Kampuchians are now able to contest Vietnamese control in widely scattered parts of Kampuchea.

Armitage said that Vietnam has jeopardized the fair prospects for the whole region by its aggressive conduct. As Vietnam doggedly pursued its Kampuchean misadventure, it has traded its much vaunted independence for Soviet assistance, now estimated at around 3 million dollars per day, he said. This aid keeps a battle-tested military machine in a threatening posture on the border of Thailand, he said, adding, "from half a world away, the Soviets have come to play an increasingly ominous role in the affairs of Southeast Asia."

BEIJING REVIEW ACCUSES U.S., USSR OF HEGEMONISM

OW200732 Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (AFP)--China today accused the United States of hegemonism--a charge it has brandished mainly at the Soviet Union since the normalisation of relations with Washington in January 1979. The charge was carried in a commentary published today by the Beijing REVIEW which gave China's position on disarmament: That the United States and the Soviet Union be the first countries to reduce their arsenals.

"We hold that the Soviet Union and the United States are the two countries which have the largest nuclear and conventional arsenals and are capable of launching a world war. And it is precisely their hegemonist policies that threaten world peace and the security of other countries today," the REVIEW said. "That is why we demand that the two super-powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, be the first to reduce their armaments."

It added that the two countries had launched an "increasingly frantic" arms race. "The Soviet Union in particular has quickened its tempo of arms expansion and war preparation," said the magazine which is aimed mainly at foreign readers.

LIAOWANG ANALYZES U.S. 'SUPERPOWER COMPLEX'

OW230738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jul (XINHUA)--Americans who have developed a "superpower complex" and who vehemently uphold the "Taiwan Relations Act" are criticized in an article by Peng Di, Washington correspondent of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, published in the current issue of the monthly OBSERVATION POST. Peng Di writes:

Even from its first appearance, "superpower" has not been an honorable word; the word is conferred derogatorily--and often with resentment--on the great powers which command formidable strength and act in an overbearing manner.

Understandably, many Americans have taken great pride in the fact that theirs is a relatively younger nation and that it had outstripped others and became a great power. But this quite legitimate pride can grow into arrogance, sometimes to the extent that anything that fails to conform to American standards or values is considered offensive. Such arrogance becomes downright dangerous when it involves the whole nation. It would demand that other countries bow to its power plays, and in doing so it would tend to think it is acting in God's will. Thus, arrogance becomes self-righteous high-handedness. This mentality may be called the "superpower complex." This mentality, I believe, is alien to ordinary Americans. Most of the Americans I came to know are sensible and fair-minded and do not impose their will on others.

Looking at their attitude toward China for example, many Americans show a profound interest in China's history, culture, philosophies, domestic and foreign policies and social life. Some of them may disagree with China's political system, but they respect it because they understand that conditions differ from country to country and that a single system does not exist for all countries. However, some Americans today possessing a "superpower mentality" still are hostile toward the spirit of independence cherished by many nations. They are few, but their influence on the country's foreign policy and public opinion cannot be overlooked.

More examples about Americans' attitudes toward China are worth examining. Since 1949, some Americans have been debating an issue that is non-existent--is there one or two Chinas? Despite all of the internal changes that have taken place, there always has been one China. Americans who debate this issue are ignorant of Chinese history, geography and politics. At first they refused to recognize the People's Republic of China. Then they said there were two Chinas: the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China. They nurtured the latter view for many years and arbitrary decisions were adopted by Capitol Hill and the White House about China's boundaries and territories. They acted as if this ancient, civilized country was a piece of cake to be sliced as they pleased. Anyone with enough common sense would agree that the United States has no right to interfere in China's internal affairs and to decide where China's boundary lines should be established. Would Americans take it lying down if someone suggested there are more than one United States of America, that the United States of America should be divided into a whites' America, a blacks' America, an Indians' America and a Spanish-speaking America of Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Cubans?

Some political figures in the United States have been sensible and courageous enough to correct the idea that there are two Chinas. Former presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter and President Ronald Reagan have acknowledged there is only one China with its central government located in Beijing and that Taiwan is part of China. This acknowledgment by the U.S. presidents should have ended the debate among Americans about "two Chinas." However, in April 1979, three months after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, the U.S. Congress passed the "Taiwan Relations Act," under which the Chinese Government is not the master of its own house and the United States will decide the way of reunifying the Chinese mainland and Taiwan. What's more, the United States believes it can override the Chinese Government and dispatch arms to Taiwan to oppose the Chinese Government. The "Taiwan Relations Act," in essence, is an American law on Chinese territory, enacted and administered by Americans but observed submissively by Chinese.

Some scholarly people in U.S. political and journalistic circles have political and economic interests in China and Taiwan. Lamenting the "loss of China," they are sometimes very outspoken and complain openly that certain U.S. presidents made unwise moves. They repeatedly have cautioned the U.S. presidents to refrain from "abandoning Taiwan," and they repeatedly have opposed the Chinese Government's policy of reunifying the country--possibly by force. But when the Kuomintang tried to reunify the country by gunning down communists, these Americans supported the Kuomintang, providing it with money, arms and manpower and refused to give up even when all hope was gone. It is inconceivable that these Americans continue shipping arms to Taiwan even today when the Chinese Government has resolved for national reunification by peaceful means. Some Americans claim that they are justified in shipping arms to Taiwan because their country has a law providing for the military security of Taiwan. Is there any justice in this? Let us be **straightforward** and call it "superpower justice."

Some of these Americans may not have been motivated by practical interests; they could just be steeped in anti-communism. They consider capitalism the best political-economic system and they want other countries to copy it. They regard those who do not conform as heretics, hence American interference, the creation of "two Chinas" without foundation and the passage of the "Taiwan Relations Act." In fact, there is much room for discussion about the American social system, on which Americans themselves differ in their views. But nations should be permitted and encouraged to take their independent courses. How can the United States with its history based on a revolution for independence, obstruct other countries from seeking independence and oppose them by force for attempting different politico-economic systems. Is it conceivable that the United States as a superpower can strangleat will the initiative of other countries and put a stop to history?

AMBASSADOR NOMINEE HUMMEL APPEARS BEFORE SENATE

OW230838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 22 Jul (XINHUA)--Senators present at a Foreign Relations Committee hearing today expressed strong support for President Reagan's nomination of Arthur W. Hummel Jr to be new U.S. ambassador to China. A vote is scheduled to be taken on July 28.

In his brief opening remarks, Mr Hummel said that upon confirmation he would do his best to promote the interests of his country and the relationship between the United States and China. Born in China in 1920, Mr Hummel was ambassador to Pakistan prior to the nomination.

Answering a question which referred to Soviet nervousness to improved Sino-U.S. relations, he said the administration views China as a friendly country and it is the logical result that it should improve its relationship with China. "I do not think it would be proper or in our interest to permit Moscow to dictate our policy toward China," he said. On the question of unification between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, Hummel stressed that the United States should not inject itself into problems between them. "There are problems for the Chinese to settle by themselves," he said.

He said in the years ahead, he would expect to see a China which has, first of all, achieved more security in its international environment since one of China's primary goals is to achieve greater security faced with Soviet threats. "We'll see progress in that aspect," he said. Secondly, "We will see a China that has made considerable progress in its economic and infrastructure projects," he added. The Chinese Government has been very candid in its self-criticism of economic conditions and they have taken courageous and difficult decisions particularly in the last few years, he said. "The standard of living of the ordinary Chinese people has risen very perceptibly during the last two years," he said. Progress has been made in the allocation of resources and the use of capital expenditures, resulting in a reduction in budgetary expenses and inflation, and more substantial results will be achieved, he said. Hummel said there is an "excellent chance" in bilateral relations with "goodwill in the United States and in Beijing as we have now."

CHINESE IN U.S. CONCERNED OVER PROFESSOR'S DEATH

OW221220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] New York, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--The Chinese community in the United States, who were shocked at the sudden death of Professor Chen Wencheng, suspect it to be a political murder and demand that the Taiwan authorities pursue thorough-going investigations in the matter. The press of the Chinese community has given much prominence to news stories, photos and comments about the mysterious death of Chen, an assistant professor at the Carnegie-Mellon University, who was found dead on July 3 a few hours after he was interrogated by the police in Taiwan where he was on vacation.

A statement issued by the "Concern for Taiwan Committee" on July 10 carried in the PEI MEI DAILY said that it was very likely that Chen Wencheng was tortured to death for political reasons and the garrison command was the greatest suspect responsible for the case. The statement added: "The Kuomintang authorities have for years resorted to ruthless means in persecuting Taiwan students and scholars in the United States. The incident of Chen Wencheng was just another example."

The garrison command in Taipei, the statement pointed out, "has admitted that there is an organization called 'Rainbow Intelligence' which is exercising supervision over Taiwan students and scholars in the United States." Strongly denouncing the fascist practice of the Kuomintang authorities, the statement warned the incident shows that "any returned student or scholar could be possibly interrogated by the garrison command and face the same fate as Dr Chen Wencheng."

The same paper on July 20 published a joint statement issued by fellow Taiwanese associations of Dallas, Houston, University Town and Austin, which said that they did not know Professor Chen personally but believed that being in his early thirties and at the start of his career, he was certainly not pessimistic. The joint statement compared Chen's case to the murder of the mother and twin daughters of Lin Yihsung 16 months ago and demanded that the Taiwan authorities find out who was behind all this. Two other Chinese papers, the UNITED DAILY NEWS and SING TAO JIH PAO reported that the dean of Carnegie-Mellon University believed that Professor Chen could have been murdered for his political views and that he had telephoned Chiang Ching-Kuo asking for an intensive investigation and a guarantee for the safety of his wife and son. The CHINA DAILY NEWS on July 11 said: Leaving the question of whether Professor Chen had died for political reasons open, the Taiwan authorities should disclose why he did not want to live on if he was supposed to have committed suicide, or find out the murderer if he had been verifiably assassinated, making sure that those responsible would not be allowed to be at large as in the case of murders involving Lin Yihsung's family.

BRIEFS

SARAH CALDWELL PERFORMANCE--Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese artists of the Central Opera Theater, under the baton of Miss Sarah Caldwell from the United States, performed the opera "La Traviata" here this evening. This is the first time a foreign woman conductor has joined Chinese artists in performance. Founder of the Boston Opera Theater, Caldwell has conducted more than 40 operas. The principal performers today were appearing in "La Traviata" for the first time. Young actress Ji Xiaoqin played Violeta Valery and Shi Hongge, a tenor from the Shanghai Opera Theater, played Alfredo Germont. At the end of the performance, Caldwell mounted the stage from the orchestra pit and threw flowers, which were presented by the Ministry of Culture, to a cheering audience. Attending the performance were Situ Huimin, vice minister of culture, Yao Zhongming, vice minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Song Zhiguang, assistant minister of foreign affairs, and Zhao Xun, vice chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association. Also attending was John C. Thomson, cultural counsellor of the U.S. embassy here. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 14 Jul 81 OW]

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS DIAOYUDAO ISLANDS SURVEY

OW221200 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry's information department issued the following statement on 22 July concerning a survey of fishery resources on China's Diaoyudao Islands conducted by the Japanese side:

According to reports by Japanese newspapers, people and ships dispatched by Okinawa Prefecture conducted a survey of fishery resources on China's Diaoyudao Islands and their surrounding waters from 11 to 19 July and we cannot but show our strict and fair attitude on this. As is well known, the Diaoyudao Islands have been China's territory since ancient times. In view of different assertions by both Japan and China on the issue of the sovereignty over the Diaoyudao Islands, the governments of the two countries--taking a wide view of things--agreed not to touch upon the issue of the Diaoyudao Islands for some time and to resolve it in the future. This was agreed upon when the two countries normalized their diplomatic relations in 1972 and when they concluded the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship in 1978.

We assert that both China and Japan--from the wide view of the friendship between China and Japan through generations--should not take a one-sided action which involves the issue of sovereignty over the Diaoyudao Islands. We believe that by not doing this we can benefit the development of friendly relations between China and Japan and serve the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Upon learning of Okinawa Prefecture's survey on China's Diaoyudao Islands and their surrounding waters, the Chinese Government immediately asked the Japanese Government to have the activity stopped. However, ignoring the position and strict and fair attitude of the Chinese side, the Japanese side one-sidedly dispatched people and ships and conducted a survey on the Diaoyudao Islands and their surrounding waters. This action by the Japanese side runs counter to the wish commonly expressed by the leaders of the governments of both China and Japan over the issue of the Diaoyudao Islands and impairs the friendly relationship between the two countries. The Chinese Government expresses deep regret at this action by the Japanese authorities concerned and demands that this situation not occur again.

BRIEFS

COLOR TV PRODUCTION--Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA)--A color-TV assembly line, the biggest in the Chinese capital, with an annual production capacity of 150,000 sets, opened today at the Beijing TV factory. The assembly line was built by the National Electric Company Ltd. of Japan, supplemented by auxiliary equipment made in China. It produces 500 14-inch to 22-inch color sets each day, or one unit every 45 seconds. During the six months of installation and trial production, more than 30 Japanese specialists and technicians advised the processes. Established in 1976, the Beijing TV factory, a major producer of color and black-and-white sets in the Chinese capital, now will produce 270,000 sets per year. Its first SKD line for assembling color TV sets with all major equipment made in China opened last year. The other TV factory in the city, the Dongfeng, produces 300,000 sets, mostly black-and-white, per year. Statistics show in the first six months of this year China produced 2 million TV sets, both black-and-white and color, twice the figure in the same period of last year. A survey from the Beijing Municipal Statistics Bureau among 1,200 urban families shows an average of 66 television sets for every 100 families, compared with only 42 sets in 1979. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 22 Jul 81 OW]

DENG YINGCHAO BRIEFS SIMONE VEIL ON SIXTH PLENUM

OW221850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today met with Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament. The vice chairman led a Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress on a visit to Strasbourg, site of the European Parliament, last year where they met Mme Veil.

Vice Chairman Deng said that just as the European Economic Community attaches great importance to relations with China as Mme Veil has pointed out, China also pays much attention to relations with Europe. The vice chairman said China has no conflict of interests with West Europe. Taking into account China's position on Asia and the world and in view of the struggle to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace, China has common interests with countries in West Europe, and both China and these nations are confronted with common task, she said.

Vice Chairman Deng praised Mme Veil for her work in promoting relations between China and West Europe. Briefing Mme Veil on the Sixth Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was held recently, Vice Chairman Deng said, "This session has positive and far-reaching bearings on China's construction and on the prospects of China and the Chinese people. The 'Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China,' which was adopted by the plenum, not only deals with China's domestic issues, but also refers to China's relations with foreign countries. Every sentence and every word of the resolution was worked out after careful deliberation. We hope it will stand the test of history."

Mme Veil said her talks with the Chinese leaders are interesting and will be "very helpful in developing relations between the European Parliament and China's National People's Congress and between the European Economic Community and China. All members of the European Parliament, regardless of their party affiliations and nationalities, attach great importance to developing relations with China," she said. "This kind of relations are in the interests of enhancing friendship between China and European countries and help to safeguard world peace."

Present at the meeting were Zeng Tao, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, and his wife Zhu Liqing. The meeting was followed by a dinner Vice Chairman Deng gave in honor of Mme Veil.

BRIEFS

LUXEMBOURG GUESTS IN JIANGSU--A Luxembourg parliamentary delegation arrived in Nanjing from Beijing by plane on 18 July. Dai Weiran, vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, hosted a banquet in the evening in honor of the guests from Luxembourg. (Ma Zhaohong), vice mayor of Nanjing, and responsible persons of the relevant departments were invited to attend. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jul 81 OW]

OBSERVATIONS ON PZPR NINTH CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

'Landmark' Congress

OW221914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 22 Jul 81

["Warsaw Dispatch: Major Event in Poland's Political Life--By Correspondent Jing Wuwu"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--The extraordinary Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR], which closed yesterday, was characterized by the resolve to deal with the political, economic and social crisis by the country's own efforts. It was a landmark in the political life of the Polish people.

The congress was convened in face of immense political and economic difficulties at home and under stupendous pressure from the Soviet Union. The troubles that have developed in the country and within the party since last August and the economic crisis that has arisen therefrom are unparalleled in their duration and intensity in the past 37 years. The congress was thus confronted with two tasks: To restore the confidence of the public in the government and that of the working class in the party and to mend the tottering economy and pull the nation through the political crisis. The delegates analysed the causes for the present crisis, liquidated the errors of the previous leaders, criticized the failings of the leadership in the past year and proposed ways and means of tiding over overcoming the crisis.

The congress approved the line of socialist reform of the economic system and state leadership and settlement of social conflicts, particularly conflicts with the Solidarity by the peaceful means of consultation initiated by the Sixth Session of the Eighth Central Committee last August. In spite of their differences, all speakers in the one-week debate agreed to support the line of reform as, they said, "it is impossible to get the country out of the crisis without necessary reform." Stanislaw Kania is the chief representative of this line. His reelection to the top post of first secretary of the party Central Committee shows how popular is the line of socialist reform.

At the congress, attempts were made to explore ways and means of carrying out economic and political reform and seek a way out of the crisis. However, some observers here said their impression was that "the congress had devoted much of its time to the election of a new party leadership without paying enough attention to a search of ways of managing the crisis. The delegates concentrated their criticisms on the errors committed in the past to the point of more or less losing sight of the failings of the established institutions."

As it is, Poland still faces the threat of armed Soviet intervention and political and economic distress at home. What the congress had accomplished will have to be verified by practice. As Stanislaw Kania said in his address at the closing session of the congress, "action alone counts; fact alone counts."

Roundup of Events

OW222021 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] held its extraordinary ninth national congress from 14 to 20 July. It was held at a time when Poland is in deep political crisis and extreme economic difficulties. The congress had conscientious discussions on the leading role and tasks of the Polish Party in the present situation, elected the new central leading body by secret ballot--unprecedented in the history of the party, approved economic reforms and especially the policy of developing agriculture and ascertained the personal responsibilities of the former leaders who had committed mistakes.

After 7 days of animated discussions, the congress adopted the following documents:

1. Carry forward socialist democracy and strengthen the leading role of the PZPR in socialist construction in stabilizing the country's social-economic situation;
2. The resolution of the centenary of the Polish workers' movement;
3. The resolution on the setting up of a commission for working out a long-term plan of the party;
4. The resolution on the new party constitution;
5. An appeal to the Polish people by the congress.

Of the 1,964 delegates attending the congress, 90 percent were attending for the first time. The new central leading body elected by the congress constitutes a big reform. Except for Kania, who was reelected first secretary of the Central Committee, the number of old people remaining in the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat were small. According to statistics, 89 percent of the members of the eighth Central Committee and 67 percent of the members of the Secretariat were replaced in the election. Meanwhile, large numbers of workers, peasants, local cadres and grassroots cadres were elected to the highest leading body. This is the biggest reshuffle of personnel in the history of the Polish party. The people of all walks of life in Poland held that the election reflected the party members' desire for an organizational reform.

In its appeal, the ninth congress called on the Polish communists and people to unite and, with their joint efforts, avert the threat Poland is facing. Referring to the former leaders' mistakes, the appeal says that the party is determined to complete the investigation of those leaders who have made mistakes. However, what is most important for the people today is to find a way to extricate the country from the crisis. It is necessary to look ahead. The appeal adds: The party and government leadership must never again divorce itself from its base--the working class and the working people. After reviewing the various achievements made by Poland in the past 30 years, the appeal points out: The ninth party congress must be a turning point for the struggle to shake off the crisis. The appeal also declares that Poland will carry out economic reforms to prevent the collapse of the economy; carry forward the country's democracy and step up the people's supervision, fight anarchism and bureaucracy, fight the conservative attitude that advocates restoration of the outmoded and fight those who sow discord between Poland and its allies.

In a closing speech at the end of the Congress, S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, reiterated that the party would stick to the line of socialist reform and the policy of seeking political solutions to conflicts, said they would safeguard socialism as they safeguard the country's independence and emphasized the significance of Poland's stability to the stability of all of Europe. Kania said: Ours must be a party for socialist reform and, at the same time, a party that fights the enemies of socialism, anarchism and the counterrevolutionary threat in Poland. Any neglect or underestimation of this threat would lead to the party's biggest and gravest mistakes to the people and the country. He pointed out that they must put an end to all activities that throw the state, the government and the party into dangerous confrontation.

The ninth PZPR congress was held amid various kinds of pressure and contradictions inside and outside the party and the country.

On the eve of the congress, the Soviet Union exerted strong pressure on Poland. In addition to deploying troops and carrying out military exercises in and around Poland, the CPSU Central Committee sent a letter to the PZPR Central Committee on 5 June. Issuing an ultimatum, the letter asserted that the Polish situation already poses a threat to the interests of the entire community and criticized Kania and Jaruzelski for making almost no revisions on the policy of concession and compromise and for handing out one position after another. The letter demanded that the PZPR improve the situation before its ninth congress.

But at the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th PZPR Central Committee, which was convened to discuss the letter, the overwhelming majority of the Central Committee members expressed their confidence in Kania and Jaruzelski. Under these circumstances, the Soviet side had no alternative but to state that its letter was not meant to criticize the line of reform, but to support the Polish party leadership. Following this, the Soviet Union continued to exert pressure on Poland by sending Gromyko to visit Poland and by stepping up propaganda in its press. At the extraordinary ninth congress, Grishin, head of the Soviet delegation, again asserted that the Soviet Union could not ignore Poland's destiny.

Internally, the economic situation in Poland has deteriorated; there has been a shortage of daily necessities; the country has incurred huge external debts; production has been decreasing and society has been affected by turbulence; spontaneous strikes have constantly occurred. The Polish people's call for an early end to the crisis and for reforms has become increasingly louder. There has been acute struggle inside the PZPR among the leading members of the Polish party; the faction led by Kania upholds the line of consultation and reform and emphasizes solutions of Polish affairs by the Polish people themselves. The other faction, opposed to the line of consultation and reform, has the support and encouragement of the Soviet Union, which calls them the healthy forces. The Soviet Union calls the faction supporting the line of consultation and reform revisionists and opportunists. Because of interference by the Soviet Union, the internal struggle inside the Polish party has become more complicated and acute. On the eve of the ninth congress, the struggle was first reflected in the election of congress delegates. The majority of the congress delegates elected from provincial, municipal and other local party organizations, after hot debates about suggestions put forward at various forums, supported the line of consultation and reform.

Inside the Solidarity trade union, the proposal which advocates setting great store by Poland's national interests so as to give the Soviet Union no excuse for intervention, has been increasingly accepted by the masses of workers. The Solidarity trade union's attitude of giving first priority to national interests created a favorable internal atmosphere for the holding of the ninth congress.

The PZPR's extraordinary national ninth congress has ended successfully after overcoming various difficulties. But in the face of threats from the Soviet Union as well as the current internal situation of economic difficulties, the PZPR has more rigorous tests still to pass.

BRIEFS

POLISH LIBERATION DAY--Beijing, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Poland Friendship Association marked Poland's national liberation day with a film-show party here this afternoon. Among the guests were Polish Ambassador to China Wladyslaw Wojtasik, Mrs Wojtasik and diplomatic officials of the Polish embassy here. Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present at the party, at which a Chinese color feature film was shown. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 21 Jul 81 OW]

NIGERIAN LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE GROUP VISITS

OW221307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing 22 July (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, had a cordial conversation with a delegation from the housing and environment committee of the House of Representatives of Nigeria led by A.B. Yahaya, chairman of the committee, in the Great Hall of the People today. Also present was E. O. Sanu, Nigerian ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived July 18 as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Xie Li, secretary-general of the institute, gave a dinner for them. The Nigerian guests will leave Beijing for Hong Kong shortly.

BRIEFS

ASIAN, AFRICAN STUDENTS--Shanghai, 13 June (XINHUA)--A get-together between Beijing's Dongfang (oriental) song and dance ensemble and 100 students from 20 Asian and African countries here yesterday turned into a two-way performance lasting two and a half hours. The Dongfang song and dance ensemble specializes in Asian, African and Latin American music and dance. Sixty performers are now visiting Shanghai. At yesterday's gathering the Chinese artists had performed three or four numbers when some of the foreign students stepped out to entertain. Arab students took the lead, singing and dancing "Wearing the Wedding Dress," a folk dance from the Middle East. A Syrian student sang his country's song "You! You!" in Chinese. A student from Zaire sang a duet with Chinese singer Zhu Mingying. "I Heard Zhu Mingying singing African songs over the radio last on the train," this student said. As a finale, the performers and students joined to do a Jamaican dance transplanted from Africa. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 13 Jun 81 OW]

DELEGATION TO AFRICA --Beijing, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--A six-member Chinese Government cultural delegation left here this evening for friendly visits to the Congo, Zaire, Tanzania and Kenya, headed by Wang Zhongfang, vice minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The delegation is going to discuss with these countries on programs of strengthening bilateral cultural exchanges. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 21 Jul 81 OW]

NIGERIAN YOUTH DELEGATION--Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--The Nigerian Youth delegation led by a high official of Nigeria's Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture left Beijing for Nanjing, Wuxi and Zhanghai on 3 July after winding up its visit to Beijing. The 8-member delegation arrived in Beijing on 29 June for a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 3 Jul 81 OW]

RWANDAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Rwandan Ambassador to China Sylvestre Kamali and Mrs Kamali gave a reception at the embassy here today in celebration of the 19th anniversary of national independence. Attending the reception were Lin hujia, minister of agriculture; Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 6 Jul 81 OW]

CHEN MUHUA MEETS MEXICAN WOMEN'S, AMITY GROUPS

Women Parliamentarians Meeting

OW221717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing 22 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Chen Muhua and Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met here today at different times with a delegation from the Mexican Women Parliamentarians, led by Guadalupe Gomez Maganda de Anaya, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In their conversations, both sides expressed a desire to further friendship between the peoples and women of the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Victor Manzanilla Schaffer, Mexican ambassador to China, and Mrs Manzanilla. After the meeting, Kang Keqing gave a dinner in honor of the Mexican guests.

Friendship Society Meeting

OW221720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing 22 Jul (XINHUA)--Chen Muhua, vice premier of the State Council met today with a delegation of the Mexico-China Friendship Society led by the society's president Maria Elena de Torres.

Mme Torres was active in encouraging friendship with China as early as the 1960s. The delegation, which arrived in China July 5, has visited Guangzhou, Chongqing, Wuhan and Nanjing. During the meeting, Mme Torres said, "The achievements the Chinese people scored during the past 30 years are unmatched in the world. The road you are embarking on is a bright road."

After Vice Premier Chen's briefing on China's current political and economic situation, Mme Torres said, "We are glad that your party's sixth plenum has made a correct appraisal of Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought. Chairman Mao not only lives in the hearts of the Chinese people, but also in the hearts of other peoples throughout the world."

Hou Tong, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present at the meeting.

COVERAGE OF FLOOD SITUATION ALONG CHANG JIANG

Flow Subsiding

OW221232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA)--The heaviest torrent of the upper Yangtze River in decades, losing force after reaching the middle reaches, will not cause damage in the middle and lower reaches of the river, Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy, told XINHUA today. The minister, who is also a leading member of the central flood-prevention headquarters, said the waters of the Yangtze come from three major sources--the main course of the upper Yangtze, and Dongting Lake and the Hanshui River in the middle reaches.

This year, although the flow from the upper reaches has been bigger than in 1954, when the Yangtze was hit by the heaviest flow in a century, the level of the Dongting Lake near its mouth is about four meters lower than in 1954 and the Tanjiangkou reservoir on the Hanshui has brought this biggest Yangtze tributary under control. Conditions were different in 1954, the minister said. That year heavy rainfall first swelled the water level of Dongting Lake and then set the upper Yangtze and the Hanshui tributary in spate; all this combined to cause the heaviest flow in a century.

Qian Zhengying also pointed out that no heavy rain has fallen in the Yangtze River basin in the past few days. When the flood peak passed the Cuntan hydrological station in Chongqing Municipality in the upper reaches on July 16, the flow was 85,000 cubic meters per second, the biggest there since 1905. The flood peak, which flowed past a point near the mouth of Dongting Lake this morning, had a flow of only 50,000 cubic meters per second, which is normal for the summer high water season.

The flood peak is now approaching the industrial center of Wuhan and the water level there at 8 o'clock this morning was 25.10 meters, 1.2 meters lower than the warning mark. The hydrological stations estimate that the flood peak will not cause the Yangtze to rise above the warning mark at Wuhan or farther downstream.

The minister said that in Hubei Province, the weather has been largely dry and hot this summer and this is quite different from last summer when prolonged low-temperatures and rains caused flooding and an accumulation of surface water over large areas of the plain and reduced farm output. A good early rice harvest is being reaped this summer and transplanting of late rice seedlings is underway.

However, the minister said, some parts of Sichuan Province in the upper reaches of the Yangtze were flooded, and the flood caused quite serious damage to factories and communications. Large tracts of farmland on the river banks were inundated. Local people, led by Communist Party and government organizations, are restoring production, Qian Zhengying said. Reports from hydrological stations show that the water level along the Yangtze upstream from Dongting Lake is quickly receding.

The severe test of the heavy torrent shows that the Gezhouba project, China's biggest water control project under construction on the middle reaches of the Yangtze, is up to the required standard, and the 182-kilometer dykes along the dangerous Jingjiang section, strengthened and raised in the past three decades, can cope with heavy flows.

Weather Official Interviewed

OW221251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--A responsible person of the Central Meteorological Bureau recently answered a XINHUA reporter's questions on the recent drought and flood situations and on their possible development in the future. Questions and answers follow:

Question: Drought has been experienced over a wide area in northern China this spring and summer. What is the situation now?

Answer: The drought persisted from spring to summer--quite a long time--in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Shaanxi, Henan, Ningxia, central Nei Monggol, central and eastern Gansu, western Liaoning, northern Jiangsu and northern Anhui. The situation in these areas was rather serious. However, since mid-June, most of these areas have received heavier rainfall, and the drought is basically over.

Question: What is the situation now during the rainy season?

Answer: From the latter half of June to the first half of July, rainfall increased markedly over most of the country, and the southwestern, southern and northeastern parts of China have suffered flooding disasters. Sichuan's Xichang Prefecture and southern Liangshan Prefecture had heavy rains in late June and most of the Sichuan basin had the same in mid-July. Some local areas even had extraordinarily heavy rains. As a result, torrents rushed down mountains, the water level of rivers rose abruptly, dams collapsed, highways were damaged and farmland was inundated and houses toppled. In the wake of these rains the Min, Jialing, Tuo and Fu Rivers flooded, sometimes fiercely, causing serious losses to industrial and agricultural production and to the people's lives and property. Rainfall began to end in the Sichuan basin on 14 July, which was favorable to the antiflood efforts. Heavy and exceptionally heavy rains fell on Guangdong and Guangxi in southern China from late June to early July. Heavy rain with strong winds hit Heilongjiang Province's Hejiang, Mudanjiang and Lengjiang Prefectures and Qiqihar Municipality in late June and early July. The rainfall was 2 to 3 times the normal level for the season. Some places were flooded.

In view of this situation, heavy rain caused disasters chiefly in southern China. Rain used to be frequent in northern China from late July until early August. Therefore, while we are concerned over the flooding in the south, we must be watchful for rain and flooding in the north in the future.

Question: What will be the weather situation in the near future?

Answer: An analysis of the recent weather situation shows that in the next few days warm and humid air currents west of the subtropical high pressure over the Pacific will gain strength and move toward the center of our country. Also, the cool air carried by the major wave of the circumpolar westerlies over western Mongolia will move in an east-southeasterly direction. The contact of the warm and cool air will produce heavy rains. It is predicted that heavier rainfall will be experienced in the Huanghe, Haihe, Weihe and Liaohe river valleys, first in the west and then in the east. Antiflood and drainage measures should be stepped up in these areas.

Some time ago, droughts occurred in some areas of southern China. In particular, part of Guizhou Province has had little rain since the beginning of this spring. The drought situation there worsened as high temperatures persisted from mid-June to early July, drastically increasing the evaporation rate. From mid-July, the drought situation in western and northern Guizhou Province was over. The drought continues in eastern and central Guizhou, however, as little rain has fallen there. The rainy season this year was quite short and rainfall scanty for areas in the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang and these areas must be watchful for the development of a summer drought.

A typhoon is forming southeast of our Taiwan province and it is envisaged that this typhoon will affect the coastal areas of Fujian Province and eastern Guangdong Province. Because of the tropical circulation system, the coastal areas of southern China will receive from 50 mm to 150 mm of rainfall in late July.

CPPCC MEMBERS CONDUCT INVESTIGATION TOURS

OW210355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--Some members of the CPPCC National Committee in Beijing recently concluded their study tours to various localities and their investigation reports will be submitted to party and government departments concerned for study and reference.

In May and June this year, some Standing Committee and regular members of the CPPCC National Committee in Beijing organized themselves into six groups which proceeded separately to Beijing, Hebei, Shandong, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Hubei, Henan, Guangxi, Sichuan and Yunnan to conduct investigations and studies. They visited factories, the countryside, neighborhoods, enterprises and business units to find out for themselves about the achievements and changes in various fields and obtained a good deal of information on the prevailing situation. In addition to looking into the new situation in agricultural production responsibility systems and the diversified economy, they also studied the new situation evident since some industrial departments implemented the readjustment policy. Some groups conducted special investigations into the implementation of policies governing former industrialists and businessmen, intellectuals and former "MT" personnel who crossed over and into such issues as protection of cultural relics and protection of the environment. During their investigation and study they obtained much first-hand information and put forth many suggestions to local departments concerned. In so doing, they received an education, enhanced their perceptual knowledge and promoted work in the areas they visited. The CPPCC National Committee decided recently to submit the six groups' investigation reports and summations to the party and government departments concerned for use in dealing with problems and improving work.

CCPCC, STATE COUNCIL ISSUE CIRCULAR ON WORKERS CONGRESSES

OW191530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--The Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council have issued a joint circular containing the "Provisional Regulations for the Workers Congresses in the State-Owned Industrial Enterprises." The "provisional regulations" were formulated by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the State Economic Commission and the Organization Department of the party Central Committee and approved by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

Provisional Regulations

OW192316 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--Provisional Regulations for Workers Congresses in State-Owned Industrial Enterprises (15 June 1981)

Chapter I: General Principles

Article 1

On the basis of Article 17 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China which stipulates: "The state adheres to the principles of socialist democracy, and ensures to the people the right to participate in the management of state affairs and of all economic and cultural undertakings, and the right to supervise the organs of state and their personnel," all enterprises must set up and improve the system of workers congresses, heighten the workers' and staff's sense of their status as the masters of their enterprises and ensure their democratic rights to run their enterprises in that status.

At the same time, they must enforce a system whereby the director of a factory takes responsibility for production under the leadership of the party committee.

Article 2

The workers' congress (or workers' meeting) of an enterprise is the basic form of democratic management practiced in that enterprise and an organ of power through which its workers and staff participate in the decisionmaking and management and supervision of cadres.

Article 3

In accordance with the party's principles and policy and the state's laws and directives, the workers' congress exercises its functions and powers under the leadership of the party committee; correctly handles the interests between the state, the enterprise and individual workers; brings into line the internal contradictions in the enterprise; ensures the fulfillment of state plans and various tasks; and runs socialist enterprises well.

Article 4

The organizational principle of the workers' congress is democratic centralism.

Chapter II: Functions and Powers

Article 5

On the basis of the state's policy and decrees and its plans and requirements, the workers' congress exercises the following functions and powers:

A. To discuss and examine the factory director's work report, production and construction plans, budgets and final accounts and major plans to tap the potential of the existing enterprise and to renovate and transform it as well as major issues on management; and adopt due resolutions in this connection.

B. To discuss and decide the use of funds for labor protection, welfare funds for workers and staff and funds for bonuses and other issues of vital interest to the workers and staff, such as regulations for awarding and punishing workers and staff and allocation of housing for workers and staff.

C. To discuss and adopt resolutions on matters related to the reform of the enterprises' setup, plan for wage adjustment, vocational training for workers and staff and major rules and regulations to be applied on an enterprise-wide scale.

D. To supervise leading cadres at all levels of the enterprise. The workers' congress recommends those cadres who work hard and have a record of success to the higher authorities for commendation or, in the case of those who have made outstanding achievements, promotion. It has the right to propose to the higher authorities that those cadres who cause losses as a result of neglecting their responsibility be criticized, punished or removed from office. It has the right to propose to the party's discipline inspection organs and the state political and judicial organs that those cadres who are seriously derelict in their duties and who violate the law and discipline be sternly dealt with.

E. To elect enterprise administrations in accordance with the arrangements made by the organ in charge of the enterprise. The cadres democratically elected are subject to the approval of and appointment by the organ in charge of the enterprise in accordance with the rules governing cadres.

Article 6

The director of a factory must regularly submit work reports to the congress, shoulder the responsibility of carrying out and handling the resolutions and motions adopted by the congress concerning production and administrative matters of the enterprise and place himself under the scrutiny and supervision of the congress. The workers congress has the duty to support the factory director in the discharge of his functions and powers and help management maintain a high degree of authority in production. It should conduct education among the workers and staff members concerning the need to incessantly strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters of their own fate, consciously observe labor discipline and strictly enforce all types of production and technical responsibility systems.

Article 7

The workers congress can make suggestions if it disagrees with the resolution and instruction made by the organ in charge of the enterprise. The workers congress must implement such resolutions or instructions if the organ in charge of the enterprise decides to uphold the original resolution and instruction after reviewing the case.

Chapter III: Delegates of Workers Congresses

Article 8

The delegates of the workers congress are directly elected by workers and staff members of a shift, team, section or workshop (department or office). All regular workers and staff members in the unit who have citizenship can be elected as delegates.

The delegates of workers and staff are of a permanent nature. They are elected for a term of 2 years and may be reelected. Those delegates are subject to the supervision of the workers and staff of the original unit which elects them. The workers and staff in the unit which originally elects the delegates have the right to dismiss and replace the delegates according to the proper procedure.

The workers, scientific and technical personnel, managerial staff, leading cadres and other personnel should be represented at the workers congress with the delegates of the workers normally making up no less than 60 percent of the total. A certain proportion of delegates should be reserved for scientific and technical personnel, managerial staff, young and women workers and staff members. For each workshop, department and office (or several departments and offices), the delegates of the workers and staff should organize a delegation (group) and elect a leader for the delegation (group) as well as several deputy leaders.

Article 9

Rights of delegates of staff and workers.

A. At workers congresses, delegates have the right to vote and stand election.

B. Delegates have the right to participate in reviewing the implementation of the congress resolutions or draft resolutions by units concerned in an enterprise and in questioning its leaders.

C. Delegates must be given normal pay despite a decrease in production or working hours due to their participation in the workers congress.

D. Delegates have the right to appeal to and lodge complaints with departments concerned should there be retaliation against them because they properly exercise their democratic rights.

Article 10

Duties of delegates of staff and workers.

A. Delegates should exemplarily observe the party's principles and policies, abide by state laws and decrees, strictly observe labor discipline, rules and regulations and do their work well.

B. Delegates should actively disseminate the congress resolutions, take the lead in implementing them and fulfill the tasks assigned by the workers congress.

C. Delegates should correctly represent the interests of the masses, maintain close ties with them and truly reflect their opinions.

D. Delegates should study hard to continuously raise the level of their political consciousness, vocational and technical skills and management capability.

E. Delegates should exemplarily observe social morality and take the lead in fostering new socialist customs.

F. Delegates should help, educate and supervise staff and workers who do not observe plant regulations and who violate labor discipline. This is to make them consciously correct their shortcomings and mistakes.

Chapter IV: Organizational System

Article 11

When a workers congress is to be convened, it must be presided over by an elected presidium, which should include workers, scientific and technical personnel, managerial personnel and principal party, government, trade union and CYL leading cadres, with the number of workers generally constituting a majority. Generally, the workers' congress will not have a permanent office. The congress presidium will serve on a permanent basis.

Article 12

The workers congress should be convened at least once every 6 months. Every time it is convened, it must be attended by more than two-thirds of the delegates. If there are important matters to be discussed, a provisional meeting may be convened on the proposal of one-third of the delegates. Elections conducted and resolutions adopted at a workers congress will take effect only if they are approved by more than half of the delegates.

Article 13

The masses' opinions should be widely solicited in regard to the workers congress' topic for discussion. After being examined by the congress presidium, they must be submitted to the workers congress for adoption.

Article 14

The workers congress should, if necessary, organize special work committees or work groups (not divorced from production). Their principal tasks are to investigate and study the important matters to be discussed at the congress and make suggestions in connection with these matters; to collect and verify the motions concerned; and to review and supervise the implementation of the congress resolutions by departments concerned.

Article 15

Should there be important matters to be resolved when the workers congress is not in session, the permanent congress presidium may convene a meeting of heads of delegations (groups) of staff and workers and delegates of staff and workers concerned to resolve the matters.

Chapter V: Working Bodies

Article 16

Grassroot trade union committee will, in cooperation with departments concerned, undertake the duties of serving as the working bodies of workers congresses, of doing chores for the congress and the day-to-day organizational work when workers congresses are not in session, and also attending to the tasks assigned by workers congresses and their presidium.

Chapter VI: Auxiliary Articles

Article 17

Various enterprises should, in accordance with the "provisional regulations," proceed from reality in formulating detailed rules and regulations to be enforced by their workers congresses (or workers meetings).

Article 18

The "provisional regulations" are, in principle, also applicable to the communications and transport departments, the capital construction front, the state-run agricultural and forestry farms, the water facility, commercial and foreign trade departments and other enterprises and units. Scientific, educational and cultural departments should also rely on the masses in enforcing democratic management and may formulate provisional regulations for their workers congresses in accordance with the "provisional regulations" and in the light of reality.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL DISCUSSES RURAL CADRES

HK230557 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "It Is Necessary To Show More Concern for and Assist Grassroots Cadres in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee has adopted a series of correct policies on the economy in rural areas, thus greatly enhancing the enthusiasm of the 800 million peasants. In recent years, various forms of production responsibility systems have been gradually set up in various areas. This has added vitality to agricultural production, and a prosperous and flourishing scene rarely seen during the past 20 years or more has emerged in China's countryside. The establishment of production responsibility systems is a basic reform of management in agriculture and an important readjustment of production relations in the rural areas. The new situation has brought about new conditions and new problems. As for how the grassroots cadres in the rural areas should adapt themselves in ideology, work and work style in order to meet the demands of the development, this is a problem which demands a prompt solution. CCP committees at all levels should give more care to the grassroots cadres in the rural areas, promote education among them and assist them to do an even better job in the new situation.

The grassroots cadres are struggling in the frontline; they are the bridge linking the party and the people's government with the peasants. The party has to rely on the grassroots cadres to implement policies in rural areas. Ideological and political work in rural areas has to depend on the grassroots cadres as well, and so do agricultural production and other tasks. Therefore, whether or not they are correct in their ideology, work style and work method has a very great bearing on the good situation in rural areas. The majority of the grassroots cadres are good or relatively good; they are enthusiastic about their work, impartial when handling affairs and willing to bear the burden of office.

Quite a number of cadres were under the influence of "leftist" guiding ideology for a long period of time, and so various questions cropped up in their work; we must not put all the blame on them, because the upper level should shoulder most of the responsibility. A major problem which has now cropped up is that some grassroots cadres do not sufficiently understand the party's current policies; therefore, they are not energetic in implementing them. Since the introduction of various forms of production responsibility systems in the countryside, a great change has taken place in the focus and content of the cadres' work. There should also be great changes in their work methods, but many comrades are accustomed to running production by means of administrative orders. They are not good at taking the mass line, nor do they know how to manage the economy by economic means. There is a small number of cadres who are divorced from the masses and whose incorrect work style has harmed the interests of the collective and commune members. Therefore, it is imperative to strengthen education among grassroots cadres and assist them in raising their ideological level and understanding of policies, in correcting their work style and in improving their work methods. In the past, the higher-level party committees often assigned a lot of work to the basic-level cadres while providing little education for them. They gave them a lot of assignments but spent little time discussing policies and methods with them. They set a lot of demands on them while providing little specific help for them. In the current situation, we must promptly change such practices.

Where should we start in promoting education among grassroots cadres in rural areas?

We must organize rural grassroots cadres to study the documents of the party Central Committee in order to increase their understanding of policies. The party's current policies on rural areas were formulated on the basis of thoroughly summing up the positive and negative experiences gained since the founding of new China, and are the most realistic and popular policies of the past 30 years. The object of this series of policies is, under the premise of upholding the socialist orientation, to most fully enhance the peasants' enthusiasm. The great changes that have taken place in the countryside in a short span of 2 and 1/2 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee were due mainly to these policies. In the future, development of agricultural production will depend first on policies and second on science. The influence of "leftist" ideology is still the main obstacle to our correct understanding and resolute implementation of party policies. The "leftist" influence has persisted among our leadership organs and cadres; and it can hardly be neglected among the grassroots cadres, mainly meaning district and commune cadres. Despite the fact that the grassroots cadres understanding of the disastrous nature of the past "leftist" policies, having been working under "leftist" guiding ideology for a protracted period of time, some comrades are used to it and regard "leftism" as the correct way; they doubt the current correct policies of the party and fear that they will be called "rightist" and accused of being "deviationist." A relatively universal ideological problem prevailing in the countryside is that cadres fear they will be called "rightist," while the masses fear the situation will revert to that of the old days. The cadres' fear of being called "rightist" has in turn deepened the masses' worry that the situation will change. This ideological problem, if it remains unsolved, will affect the implementation of party policies and the establishment and perfection of systems of production responsibility. Therefore, higher-level party committees must organize grassroots cadres to conscientiously study the documents of the party Central Committee, and guide them to consciously eliminate the "leftist" influence. Certainly, this does not mean that we should launch criticism at every level, neither should we investigate the responsibility of the grassroots cadres; instead, we should provide positive education, adopt dredging methods and assist them to enhance their ideological understanding by studying documents and summing up their work so as to further rid themselves of the fetters of "leftist" ideology.

Only if we seriously study the document can we correctly draw a line of demarcation between right and wrong policies. For example: communes and brigades in many localities have practiced fixing farm output quotas for each household and having each household responsible for a task until it is completed. This is only a change in management, not one of the system of ownership, neither is it a change for individual economy. Public ownership of means of production should not be changed and the collective property of communes and brigades must not be destroyed and dispersed. If we do not uphold this, we will deviate from and distort the policies. This in turn will be disadvantageous to the smooth accomplishment of production responsibility systems. Rural agricultural grassroots cadres must not only study the policies, they must also study management, science and technology. To achieve this, the CCP committees at higher levels should shoulder the responsibility. They must devise a plan to train the grassroots cadres and adopt flexible and diversified measures which suit the actual situation, such as organizing regular on-the-job training, recruiting more grassroots cadres to party schools, and holding more diversified rotational training classes to train the cadres by launching discussions on specific issues within a certain period of time, and so on.

We must help the grassroots cadres to transform their work style and improve their work methods. "How can one answer to millions of demands?" The load of the rural grassroots cadres is very heavy. Leaders at higher level should not merely allocate assignments to the grassroots cadres, they must check their work regularly, instruct them to adopt a correct method to fulfill their tasks and help them sum up experiences. Since the implementation of various forms of production responsibility systems in the rural areas, it is true that there are fewer matters such as assigning and evaluating work and urging on plowing and sowing; however, the grassroots cadres' duties have not been lightened. For example: the grassroots cadres should publicize and implement party policies; do a good job in ideological-political work; educate commune members to correctly handle relation between the state, the collective and the individual; manage well the long-term production and construction plan and the production plan of the current year; supervise the signing and fulfillment of economic contracts; do a good job in ensuring logistics support for production; organize the popularization of advanced science and technology; provide good leadership to collectively-run agricultural, industrial and sideline production; manage and use well the collective property of communes, production brigades and production teams and public facilities; do planned parenthood work well; take care of the production and livelihood of the dependents of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and of the dependents of the five-guarantee families and other families in difficulties; and so on. They should also make special efforts to properly solve the many specific problems encountered in the course of establishing systems of production responsibility so as to continue to improve them and integrate the superiority of the collective economy with the enthusiasm of every commune member in a better way. We can see that the work of grassroots cadres is not lightened. On the contrary, it has become heavier. It is erroneous to think that "everything will automatically smooth itself out" after a responsibility system has been implemented. We can no longer use administrative orders, start a big tumult, or do everything in a rigid way regardless of the conditions. The new situation has made it necessary for grassroots cadres to do their work more meticulously and in a more down-to-earth way, to fully take the mass line and to consult with the masses when problems are encountered. In particular, the new situation demands that grassroots cadres learn how to act according to natural and economic laws, how to popularize advanced science and technology in production and how to manage the economy by economic means. Under such conditions, leadership at higher levels must provide them with specific instructions, and the best method is to go down to the basic level to conduct investigations with the grassroots cadres, and learn from practice and from the masses so as to help them to solve new problems, sum up new experiences and learn new skills.

We must improve the party's organizational life. If organizational life is not improved, the party will lack vitality and the party members will not be able to bring into full play their exemplary vanguard role. The great majority of the rural grassroots cadres are party members. At present, the party's organizational life in some rural areas is rather loosely organized. This is a problem that demands a prompt solution. To improve the party's organizational life, in addition to educating party members to resolutely implement the party's line, principles, policies and resolutions, it is necessary to mainly improve the party's work style, and restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions. The party's fine traditions are many, yet they boil down to one point, that is, serving the people wholeheartedly. As party member cadres working in the countryside, they should devote their body and soul to doing good things for the peasants and serving their interests. This demands that we listen to the call of the masses and be concerned about the weal and woe of the people, respect the will of the masses, safeguard the political and economic interests of the masses and lead them to try every way to overcome poverty and get rich.

Since production responsibility systems were implemented, some cadres and their families have also signed contracts for responsibility fields, as the commune members have done. However, they should correctly handle relations between public and private and should not engross themselves in cultivating only the responsibility fields and slacken leadership over the public fields, or go to the extent of putting aside their own work. On issues involving personal interests, such as building houses, employment, signing contracts for certain businesses, distribution of materials and so on, it is necessary to uphold the principle of "bearing hardship first and enjoying a good time later." We must not promote unhealthy trends such as taking advantage of one's position, and do things that "harm the majority and benefit only the minority." The grassroots cadres live among the masses and have close contact with them every day. The masses understand their behavior very well. Their work style has direct influence on the masses' interests and the party's integrity. The work style within the party should be improved by starting with party member cadres. This will lead to the improvement of the work style of other cadres as a whole.

We should commend as well as criticize. Commendation and criticism have long been effective methods to educate party members and cadres. We must attach importance to applying these methods to educate the rural grassroots cadres. Commendation means setting up models, upholding righteousness and bringing forward all positive factors. Among the rural grassroots cadres, many are comrades who are ideologically sound, have moral integrity with high aspirations and vitality, have close contact with the masses and are cautious and conscientious in their work. We must bring into full play their progressive ideology and achievements so as to stimulate the broad masses of cadres to strive for improvement. We must promptly criticize the erroneous trends and deeds of some grassroots cadres. Both commendation and criticism are aimed at educating the cadres and showing concern for them. If we do not promptly criticize cadres who make mistakes, minor errors might turn into major ones. This is definitely not showing genuine concern for the cadres. We are resolved that in the future, we will not wage excessive inner-party struggle and will refrain from handling cadres in an excessively severe manner, but normal criticism and self-criticism must be upheld within the party and among the revolutionary ranks. If cadres make mistakes, "more ideological work should be done to transform their ideology and replacement of personnel should be kept at a minimum." In order to achieve this result, it is necessary to carry out criticism and self-criticism. With the implementation of production responsibility systems, system of personal responsibility among cadres of communes and brigades in some localities have been established. We must commend and award cadres whose performance is good. We must criticize or lower the salaries of those whose work is not well done. We must investigate and affix responsibility for those who neglect their duties and violate law and discipline. This is what we should promote.

Grassroots cadres are the organizers and leaders of various fields of work in the countryside. Higher-level party committees should conduct education among grassroots cadres and set strict demands on them; at the same time, they should consider their difficulties in work and be concerned with their livelihood. Problems cropping up in work of grassroots cadres very often have something to do with deviations in guiding ideology and impractical tasks proposed. In the face of this condition, the higher-level leaders should take the initiative to shoulder the responsibility of the lower level. We must pay great attention to safeguarding the enthusiasm of the grassroots cadres and must not dampen their activism. Since the implementation of various kinds of responsibility system in the rural areas, we must suitably settle the question of wages of cadres who are engaged in production according to the new situation. In this way, the burden of the masses will be lightened and the cadres will receive reasonable salaries, so that life will not be too difficult for them. The CCP Committee of Linli County in Hunan pointed out that in treating grassroots cadres, "politically, we should help them eliminate doubts and solve difficulties; ideologically, we should give them encouragement; in work, we should give them support; in livelihood, we should share their worries." This is a very good proposal. If high-level party committees can really do this, it will be a great inspiration to grassroots cadres.

The masses of grassroots cadres in China's countryside have achieved great results in work and made great contributions in the past. After correcting the "leftist" guiding principles, China's countryside is marching on the road to healthy development, and the rural situation is improving. We are convinced that the masses of rural cadres will, at this great historical turning point, display a stronger revolutionary spirit, discard what is incompatible with the new situation in the field of ideology, and make still greater contributions to further changing the features of the countryside and to promoting the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PEASANTS, AGRICULTURAL POLICY

HK221434 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 81 p 2

[Newsletter by reporters An Gang [1344 1511], Song Cheng [1345 3821] and Huang Yuejun [7806 1471 6511]: "There Is Hope for the Vigorous Development of Agriculture in China--Commenting on the Controversy Over Safeguarding of Peasants' Interests"]

[Text] There must be a vigorous development of agriculture in China. Is this proposal correct? Are we not feeding a quarter of the world's population with 7 percent of the world's arable land? Have we not increased the irrigated area of our farmland from 300 million mu in the early period of the founding of the People's Republic to more than 670 million mu? Has not the grain output almost doubled that of 1956 and outstripped population growth? Yes. There is no denying all these achievements and they also cannot be written off. However, we actually could have made much greater achievements. The achievements we have already made still cannot meet the needs of building a modern socialist China. They can only serve as the point of departure for our continued advance, but they absolutely cannot be used to cover up the acute contradictions created in agriculture by leftist mistakes.

What are the contradictions? They can be summarized as whether or not to let the peasants have power, responsibility and interests. The leftist mistakes were wrong in depriving the peasants of power and interests. Under the slogans of "mass criticism" and "all-out efforts," subjective rash actions and impatience for quick results have to a certain extent reduced the peasants to the condition of being without power and interests and with uncertain responsibilities. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the controversy on the agricultural front may be described as being centered on the question of "power," "responsibility" and "interests."

Should We Allow the Peasants To Run Their Own Affairs or Should We Restrict Them?

In the past 2 years, comrades who carried out investigations in the countryside have often heard the peasants say: "We have been through 20 years of suffering and privation, now we can run our own affairs!"

The road of the Chinese peasants running their own affairs has been an uneven and tortuous one. In 1950, RENMIN RIBAO published a letter from a peasant expressing his gratitude for the happiness "bestowed" by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. The paper was criticized by the CCP Central Committee: The happiness of the peasants is not bestowed by anyone, but won by the peasants themselves through struggle. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the peasants rose up to take part in the revolutionary war, carried out land reform, emancipated themselves and eventually became the masters of the state and the masters of their own land. At the beginning, the setting up of agricultural producers' cooperatives based on the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit had been carried out by the peasants on their own initiative. In the latter part of the 1950's, when the winds to "effect the transition to communism prematurely" and to "give blind directions" were blowing, most of the decisionmaking power exercised by the peasants over the collective economy was swept away. In 1962, the "60 regulations" drawn up under the supervision of Comrade Mao Zedong again clearly stipulated: "The production teams have the decisionmaking power over production and distribution." During the 10 years of turmoil, the rights of the peasants were all but stripped away. After the smashing of the "gang of four," there again appeared a controversy centering on the question of whether or not to give decisionmaking power to the production teams and peasants. In the past, some of the leading members in charge of agriculture had a strong aversion to the term "decisionmaking power." That person from Dazhai said: "The peasants had to be pushed and dragged onto the socialist road. If we allow them to have their own way, where would they go? The moment you slacken up, they will slide back to capitalism." In their eyes, the peasants could only follow their orders. They told them what to plant and how much to plant, how to run things and when to harvest. Everything had to be decided by the upper level. If the peasants did not obey, they would "pull up their seedlings" and "destroy their melon patches."

In December 1977, the agricultural and forestry department of the CCP Central Committee held a management and administration symposium attended by ordinary cadres engaged in management and administration work from the agricultural departments of various provinces and municipalities. These cadres had more contact with the masses and they reflected the condition of peasants having no power and such problems among the peasants as the practice of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources and the issuing of blind directions. Some of the comrades indignantly said: When the "gang of four" was in power, the peasants were simply treated like a "palm tree," and anyone could tear off a piece of its bark. They called for implementing the policy of the "60 regulations." Some of the provincial comrades introduced the documents of provincial party committees on implementing the economic policy for the countryside and some of the provinces raised the question of respecting the decisionmaking power of the production teams. This symposium put forth eight suggestions for reorganizing the management and administration of communes and production brigades and implementing the economic policy. RENMIN RIBAO also wrote an editorial about this. These eight suggestions and the editorial are also correct even in today's light, but they are still far from enough. Although this was the case, when the eight suggestions and the editorial were brought before a leading member of the CCP Central Committee who was in charge of agriculture at that time, he used "people are still discussing the policy question, we must not be hasty in expressing an attitude" as a pretext to pigeonhole them. As for the reports on the decisionmaking power of communes and production brigades and distribution according to work which appeared in newspapers at that time, this leading member used the words of the 10 years of turmoil to criticize them as a "new trend in propaganda." He said on more than one occasion to reporters: "Your paper is talking daily about private plots and household sideline production. Is it possible that chickens, ducks, fish and rabbits can build socialism?" "You are paying attention to minor issues and not major ones; you are fond of doing small favors and talking frivolously."

This leading member regarded pushing an ultraleftist line as practicing socialism and he used the cudgel of "criticizing capitalism" in his hands to bludgeon to death the decision-making power of the peasants.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee removed the yoke arbitrarily imposed on the peasants. With regard to the agricultural policy, the plenary session stipulated: "The right of ownership by the people's communes, production brigades and production teams and their decisionmaking power must be protected effectively by the law of the state, and no unit and individual can willfully deprive or infringe upon their interests." This policy stipulated: Under the premise of adhering to the socialist orientation, implementing the policies, laws and decrees of the state and accepting the guidance of state planning, the basic accounting units of the people's commune have the right to plant in a manner suitable to the occasion and locality, the right to determine measures for increasing production, the right to determine methods of management and administration and the right to distribute their own products and cash. With these entitled rights in their own hands, the peasants are now able to manage their own affairs.

The 800 million peasants have once more become the masters of the collective economy. Their enthusiasm has risen and the situation in the countryside is quickly changing. Grain output in the past 2 years was the highest on record since the founding of the state and there was also a bumper harvest in cash crops. The increase in agricultural production and higher purchasing prices for farm products have led to a general improvement in the life of the peasants. Peasants throughout the country have a few "more" things: more saving deposits, more new houses, more marriages and more high-grade goods. The situation in the countryside has changed and supplies to the cities have also improved. During the 3 years of difficulties, an old writer said: "How nice it would be for the guests if we had peanuts to eat with our wine!" For more than 20 years, peanuts were a rarity on the market. Now, they can be purchased everywhere. This is just one example.

Competing To Be Rich or Declining Into Poverty?

On an evening in November 1977, secretaries in charge of agriculture and leading agricultural cadres from provinces and municipalities throughout the country gathered in a room in the Great Hall of the People to report on agricultural problems. At that time, the leftist influence was still dominant. Someone at the meeting called for correcting egalitarianism in distribution and restoring the system of linking remuneration to work quotas. Although the person presiding over the meeting affirmed the management quota system, he also asked: "What about Dazhai?" Someone answered: "Dazhai practices only the quota system but not the system of linking remuneration to output." The person presiding over the meeting said: "It is better to follow the experience of Dazhai." This meant continuing the system of the "approximate work" of egalitarianism and the proposal of linking remuneration to output was negated. Before and after this meeting, Comrade Deng Xiaoping expressed his support for the demands of the broad masses of peasants. On both occasions he suggested restoring various effective policies and measures in the countryside and also pointed out that Dazhai's method of evaluating work and allocating work points should not be popularized throughout the country.

Everyone eating from the same big pot of rice regardless of the quantity and quality of work is unsatisfying and unappetizing, and nobody has any enthusiasm for production. The peasants wanted the quality and amount of labor to be closely linked to material remuneration. Some even called for smashing the forbidden area of remuneration linked to output and advocated the linking of output with remuneration. The moment this question was raised, it was immediately opposed by some people. They said that linking remuneration to fixed quota would cause the peasants to haggle over work points and the linking of remuneration to output would affect the superiority of large in size and collective in nature. Surprisingly, they were afraid of this and that but were not afraid that egalitarianism would dampen the enthusiasm of the peasants.

At present, there are places with peasant households earning 1,000, several thousand and even 10,000 yuan a year. This is a gratifying phenomenon. However, some of the comrades have misgivings "whether or not the peasants should be allowed to have a golden doll."

Comrade Mao Zedong had sharply criticized the mistake of practicing egalitarianism and expropriating the peasants. He said: "Robbing the rich and aiding the poor was the work of the heroes of Liangshanbo." Comrade Mao Zedong also warned everybody: We have offended distribution according to work and we better invite it back. From the very beginning of the agricultural cooperative movement, our party has attached great importance to implementing the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. In 1953, "Decision of the CCP Central Committee on the Development of Agricultural Producers' Cooperative" proposed: We must "gradually carry out a system of seasonal contract farming for year-round fixed production groups or production teams." At the same time it pointed out: If the masses are willing, they can also practice contract farming and contract production on a year-round basis. The "Draft Model Regulations for the Development of Agricultural Producers' Cooperative" of 1955 stipulated: "Agricultural producers' cooperatives should practice as much as possible the system of farming stages and seasonal contract work (minor contract work) and gradually cross over to the system of contract work on a year-round basis (major contract work)," and "practice an incentive system for the overfulfilling of production targets." In the early part of the 1960's, some of the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee had put forth the concept of practicing a production responsibility system in agriculture. Unfortunately, this socialist principle had not been resolutely carried out. It was blown away when the leftist storm appeared. Consequently, a vicious circle of "decline, poverty and reliance" appeared in a considerable part of the country. Since the quantity and quality of work made no difference, they just watched each other. They all declined into poverty and had to rely on the state for relief.

In the light of the long-existing egalitarian tendency in the countryside, Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the eve of the third plenary session pointed out: We must allow some of the peasants to become rich first. Some of the comrades are afraid that the peasants will become outstanding. They do not understand this principle: As long as we practice the socialist principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work, there is bound to be a handful of outstanding people and some people will get rich first. As long as their income is from legitimate labor, regardless of whether the dolls are made of gold, silver or copper, we should allow the peasants to have them.

The two agricultural documents passed in principle at the third plenary session and document No 75 issued by the CCP Central Committee in 1980 have further affirmed the many forms of the production responsibility systems and methods of calculating remuneration, and the power, responsibility and interests of the several hundred million peasants became integrated. The peasants want their power in the collective economy to be as clearly defined as possible, their interests to be as direct as possible and their responsibility as specific as possible. The various forms of the responsibility systems linked to output are suited to the different production and management levels and enable the peasants to see and understand clearly their own power, responsibility and interests. In this way, they will change from declining into poverty to competing to be rich. There is a county in Kaifeng Prefecture of Henan Province which last year had a surplus of Jiefang shoes, but this year they have greatly reduced their production. Why is that? The women in the countryside are no longer making soles for shoes, and what is more, they no longer have so much time to produce shoes on a large scale.

The appearance of specialized contracting and the responsibility system with remuneration linked to output has enabled many farming experts and skilled craftsmen in the countryside to bring their talents into play. Many specialized teams, groups, households and individuals have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a rain, and the rural economy has been enlivened.

A fish pond which formerly produced only scores of jin of fish to about a hundred jin of fish, if contracted to a fish farming expert, could increase its output and income by 2- to 10- fold. What is wrong with letting these experts who performed so well in work and made such outstanding contributions have their golden dolls? Those people who envy them should learn from them and compete with them. With people competing and overtaking each other, will they not get prosperous together?

Directly speaking, the responsibility system with remuneration linked to output is a kind of change in the form of management and administration, but in a more important sense, it is an economic, political and social transformation that has taken place in the countryside since the land reform and the cooperative transformation of agriculture.

Is It Better To Have Contracted Production or Not To Have Contracted Production?

"Contracted production is actually a good thing." Recently, a leading comrade has again tried to restore the reputation of "contracted production." He reminded everybody not to become apprehensive at the mention of the word "contracted production."

What is contracted production? Contracted production means the carrying out of a responsibility system in production. Without contracted production, there cannot be a genuine responsibility system. Although there are many forms of responsibility systems practiced in the countryside, in order to really have clearly defined and specific responsibility, we cannot be separated from "contracted production." Production contracted down to team, group, labor and household and contracted work, production and costs are systems used to define production responsibility and economic responsibility. They embody the responsibilities of the commune members as well as the method of calculating remuneration based on the principle of to each according to his work and the decisionmaking power of peasants. With "contracted production," the labor responsibility, labor achievement and labor remuneration of commune members are linked together and the superiority of collective economy and the enthusiasm of individual commune members are integrated.

"Contracted production" is actually a good thing. Why is it that some of the comrades turn pale at the very mention of the term? The reason for that is, people easily associate it with the fixing of output quotas for each household, a great forbidden area on the agricultural front. For more than 20 years, production contracted down to the household has been regarded as an erroneous orientation and criticized.

Production contracted to the household was originally a good democratic form of management for making production responsibility more clearly defined, labor remuneration more accurate and labor management more simple, and came into being in the early period of the cooperative transformation of agriculture in the 1950's for commune members in the more scattered areas. It was later negated. During the three years of difficulties in the early 1960's, such methods as production contracted to the household was again adopted by some of the areas. However, it was soon negated once more.

In 1979, some of the localities began using the method of production contracted to the household for solving the problem of feeding and clothing the masses. As a result, some of the impoverished rural areas made a rapid recovery, the output of grain and cash crops greatly increased and material benefits were received by the masses. The question of whether to support or to oppose this kind of phenomenon is again distinctly put before us.

The comrades who supported it said: Production contracted to the household not only can increase production and income, but it also reflects the desire of the masses in impoverished areas. We should acknowledge it as a production responsibility system.

The comrades who opposed it did not deny that production contracted to the household could increase production. However, they maintained that production contracted to the household practiced individual management to a greater extent and this would undoubtedly rock the foundation of public ownership and lead to polarization and an incorrect orientation.

Some of the comrades, who have not been well fed and clothed for a long time, are delighted and heartened to find a way of breaking away from poverty. However, some of the comrades are worried whether or not the socialist orientation for the agricultural economy could be maintained. Some of the people have put it this way: The masses want food and the leading members want orientation. Naturally, this is not correct. The masses not only want to increase production, but they also want the socialist orientation. The problem is, certain comrades are afraid to face up to reality. They ignore the interests of the masses and are afraid of making a mistake in orientation. They have forgotten that if they stand against the masses and go against their interests, they will be precisely making a mistake in orientation.

Is production contracted to the household a mistake in orientation? It is only when production contracted to the household can solve the contradictions that have appeared in the socialist collective economy of some of areas, and by respecting the wishes of the masses and carrying out production contracted to the household under the leadership of the production team that we can lead the peasants in continued advance along the socialist road. If we ignore the wishes of the masses, are at loggerheads with the masses and allow difficulties to hinder the masses, we will be pulling down the collective economy. Document No 75 has correctly stated: Production contracted to the household is an essential measure for developing production and keeping the people well fed and clothed in impoverished and backward areas in remote mountainous regions. At the same time, it also pointed out: "In terms of the whole country, under the condition of the absolute superiority in socialist industry, socialist commerce and collective agriculture, the carrying out of production contracted to the household under the leadership of the production team is still within the framework of socialist economy and there is no danger of it leaving the socialist road or of capitalist restoration. Therefore, there is nothing to be afraid of."

Is production contracted to the household a calamity? People who have been to the countryside and have seen for themselves the condition of production contracted to the household and the changes it produced can naturally get a fair answer. Production has developed chemical fertilizer has been sold out and there is a great demand for tractors in some places. The peasants want to pool together to buy farm machinery and to study and apply science. Various forms of economic unions have been established on the basis of voluntary participation and mutual benefit among the commune members and collectives in some places. This is a new kind of development. In this way, an agricultural revival has begun in impoverished areas.

Since production contracted to the household has obtained its legal status, some people are worried: Will this stir up a wind of fixing output quotas to the household? The moment some of the comrades heard the mention of responsibility systems, they thought that this would lead to the fixing of output quotas to the household. Document No 75 of 1980 has stipulated the principle of providing specific guidance in a manner appropriate to local conditions. During last winter and spring, after making an inspection of various places, the leading comrade of the Central Committee held that the three principal forms of specialized contracts with remuneration linked to output, unified management linking labor to output and production contracted to the household (including work contracted to the household) in the system of assigning responsibilities to each laborer and linking remuneration to output, are suitable for different types of localities. At the same time, he also pointed out that we must give the masses the right to choose their own form of responsibility system, and we must never again practice haphazard and across the board measures.

We must allow the peasants to have the right of choosing freely the responsibility system suited to their own conditions. This is an important turning point in the rural collective economy.

A Message to the Peasants

The policy decision of the third plenary session is a Marxist summary of the agricultural and peasant problems discussed in the party over the last 20 and more years. It is welcomed and supported by the 800 million peasants and conscientiously implemented by the masses of cadres. However, merely seeing this point is not enough. Some comrades have been slow, passive and reluctant in implementing this policy. Furthermore, because of the constant changes in policy in the past, what the peasants are most worried about is another change in policy, and they are still not free from apprehension. In the middle of June, the State Agricultural Commission called the comrades of various agricultural departments who have carried out investigations in the countryside to make reports. The peasants everywhere are demanding: Under no circumstances should the agricultural policy of the party be changed. The peasants said: "Please convey this message to Vice Premier Deng. The present policy is good, and it must not be changed again."

The leading comrade of the Central Committee has on numerous occasions expressed to the masses that the present production responsibility system would be maintained as long as required according to their wishes. Recently, he again pointed out: China has a vast land area and natural conditions are uneven, therefore, the implementation of general and specific policies is also uneven. At present, the peasants still have misgivings. We must pass on this message to the peasants and ask them to set their hearts at ease. Peasants cultivating the land to solve the problem of food, clothing and housing is an unalterable principle. We have been saying for years that work must be carried out in a manner suited to local conditions. Why is it that we have still not done this? The key lies in the fact that the peasants have no power. Now, the Central Committee has given them the power to plant in a manner suited to local conditions and the power to carry out distribution according to work. Without these two powers, how can the enthusiasm of the peasants be aroused? Some of the cadres cannot understand these two "powers." Whichever level of cadres do not understand, we must clarify things for them at that level.

The leading comrade of the Central Committee recently again pointed out: To promote agriculture, we must rely on policy and science. The enthusiasm of the masses has been aroused. Their work is vigorous and also quite tiring. They want to adopt the ingenious method of "doing less work and getting more benefit." The method for doing this is science. All kinds of agricultural experts, both local and foreign, are welcomed by the peasants. The peasants are studying science and an upsurge has appeared in the study and application of science. This is an important event. The broad masses of peasants are asking the leadership departments to quickly strengthen the work of popularizing agricultural research and agricultural technology in order to satisfy their needs.

Rest assured peasant comrades: Our party and the peasants are of one mind. The line, policies and principles of the third plenary session are not an "expedient measure" but a fundamental program. Will there be any changes? We can confidently say that giving the peasants the right to run their own affairs, linking up power, responsibility and interests and practicing various forms of production responsibility systems in a manner suited to local conditions in the countryside will never change. What we must change are those methods harmful to the rights and interests of the peasants and harmful to the interests of the state and the collective. The method of marketing and purchasing of farm produce and sideline products, the method of supplying industrial goods needed by the countryside, the pricing policy, the credit policy and the taxation policy must first of all take into consideration arousing the enthusiasm of the peasants. We must further solve such problems as how to implement the policy of respecting the decisionmaking power of the production teams, how to perfect various forms of production responsibility systems and how to help the peasants study and apply science.

They can only change for the better and they can never change back to the former road of leftist mistakes. Under the leadership of the party, the 800 million peasants are following the socialist road and carrying out their historical duty of promoting the development of agriculture in China.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON ECONOMY, SUPERVISION

OW171113 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 16 Jul 81

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 17 July editorial: "The Economy Must Be Enlivened", Supervision and Inspection Must Be Strengthened"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--The document "Circular on Halting Irregularities in the Circulation of Commodities" promulgated by the State Council is an important one. It stresses that while enlivening the economy, it is also necessary to strengthen economic supervision and inspection to resolutely stop irregularities in the circulation of commodities.

The occurrence of irregularities in the circulation of commodities has definite social and historical, as well as work, causes. In commodity exchange, giving banquets, presenting gifts and giving brides used to be habitual in commercial circles of the old society. Socialist relations in commodity exchange are relations of equality, mutual benefit and mutual promotion, under the premise that the fundamental interests of buyers and sellers are identical. Therefore, in purchasing and marketing commodities, we must supply each other's needs and set our prices according to quality in accordance with the state plan and the state's policies and regulations, and all acts of turning large public projects into small ones, of appropriating public property and of benefiting oneself at the expense of others are wrong and must be resolutely checked.

Holding banquets, giving gifts and giving and accepting bribes during the circulation of commodities are not merely questions of causing economic loss to the state's economic units, but are much more serious questions of corrupting social values and our cadres. In our socialist state, in which the system of people exploiting people has been eliminated, our cadres must be honest in performing their official duties and reject what is inordinate. Such irregularities as turning large public projects into small ones, appropriating public property and benefiting oneself at the expense of others are, in essence, acts of exploitation. Therefore, cadres at all levels, particularly economic workers, must clearly understand the danger of irregularities and regard the question of checking irregularities as an important part of supporting the socialist system and building a civilization with socialist spirit. The party Central Committee's "Resolution on Certain Questions of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and Comrade Hu Yaobang's "speech at the meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP" have both stated that we will build our country into a prosperous, strong, highly democratic and highly civilized modern socialist power. Without doubt, checking irregularities in the circulation of commodities is an important matter in building a highly civilized socialist power.

Some comrades maintain that in enlivening the economy it is hard to prevent irregularities. Therefore they simply let things drift, believing that irregularities are not at all surprising. Such viewpoints and attitudes are incorrect. By permitting irregularities to exist in disregard of the state plan and the state's policies and regulations, the economy certainly will be thrown into shambles, instead of being enlivened. Therefore, to enliven the economy in a real sense, we must check irregularities.

Planned implementation of market regulations has changed the unitarily planned distribution method for supplies under the state's unified distribution of some commodities. However, the new system and method to cope with such purchase-marketing relations have not yet been formulated. So, objectively, this gives rise to irregularities in commodity circulation. For this reason, it is imperative to adopt all effective measures and methods to widen the proper commodity-circulation channels, close the loopholes in circulation activities and prevent any illegal acts in the purchase-marketing process to facilitate the development of purchase and marketing operation.

To enliven the economy and check irregularities, it is essential to strengthen economic supervision and inspection. After economic restructure, which gives expanded power to economic enterprises, they have been increasingly found to tackle and solve problems on the basis of the interest of their own unit or localized scope rather than in the interest of the state and the whole situation. Thinking only of their own, individual units, they hope for as much power and freedom as possible. To solve this problem, we have to strengthen economic supervision and inspection instead of giving up economic restructure or rescinding the expanded power already given to economic enterprises. The greater the power of economic enterprises and the more enlivened the economy, the more necessary is economic supervision and inspection. Economic supervision and inspection can ensure that economic enterprises observe the state's policies, laws and decrees and at the same time protect the legitimate rights and interests of the economic enterprises themselves. The personnel departments and the industry and commerce administration departments of governments at all levels must strengthen their supervision and inspection of economic activities and wage a resolute struggle against any and all violations of state policies, laws and decrees. The leadership of governments at all levels must energetically support their personnel departments and industry and commerce administration departments in this work, giving them power commensurate with their duties. Leadership at all levels, in particular those of economic enterprises, must wage a resolute struggle against irregularities, in addition to avoiding irregularities themselves.

In correcting the irregularities in commodity circulation, it is extraordinarily important to stress the party's leadership and the model role of communists. The consequences of 10 years of domestic chaos fostered such irregularities. Nevertheless, many of our party and CYL members have maintained their sterling qualities of unselfishness, hard work and plain living. They are bold enough to wage a firm struggle against irregularities and crimes of all kinds. In our struggle against irregularities in commodity circulation, we must strengthen the party's leadership and ideological-political work, make great efforts to restore and carry forward our party's fine tradition, give full scope to the model role of party and CYL members, and firmly check irregularities in commodity circulation and all other unhealthy tendencies. Once the party's fine tradition is genuinely restored and carried forward, it will effectively check such irregularities. This will be of great benefit to socialist economic construction and will help accelerate the process of the four modernizations.

LITERARY, ART CIRCLES DISCUSS CCP PLENUM

OW190207 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--As far as we literary and art workers are concerned, the most important purpose in studying and implementing the guidelines of the documents of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee is to strengthen the principle of party spirit, increase our sense of responsibility, assume a highly revolutionary and responsible spirit toward literature and art, the party, the state and the people and make greater contributions to building a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization.

This is the common wish of the comrades who attended a forum of the literary and art circles in the capital to study and implement the guidelines of the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The forum was jointly sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture and the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. The forum was held on the morning of 15, 16 and 17 July. He Jingzhi, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department, presided over the meeting. More than 400 well-known figures of literary and art circles in the capital attended the forum.

Zhou Yang, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department, first made a long speech on his personal experience in attending the sixth plenary session. He expressed three ideas on how the literary and art circles should implement the "resolution": First, it is necessary to apply the guidelines of the "resolution" in the light of the actual situation in the literary and art circles to correctly analyze the situation in literature and art, sum up experience and lessons, continue to eliminate the influence of erroneous leftist ideas on literary and art circles and continue to set things right. At the same time, it is necessary also to correct the rightist, liberal mistakes that exist at present. Second, it is necessary to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Third, it is necessary to further strengthen the unity of the ranks of literary and art workers.

Xia Yan, 81-year-old vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, in his speech reviewed the course of the party's growth, pointing out: The leftist mistakes are deeprooted, and special attention must be paid to them. Neither can the rightist mistakes be ignored. We should use the guidelines of the "resolution" to seriously sum up historical experience and lessons and eliminate the influence of leftist and other erroneous ideas on literature and art so that literature and art will develop more soundly.

In a written statement, Yang Hansheng, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said: Since the downfall of the "gang of four," some people have tried to negate the guiding position of Mao Zedong's thinking in literature and art. This is a very mistaken view.

Talking about the work of the leadership in culture and art based on the guidelines of the "resolution," Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of the Ministry of Culture, emphatically pointed out: To develop socialist literature and art, it is imperative to implement the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. He said: Real implementation of the principle began only after the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee. We are still unfamiliar with it and still need to accumulate experience.

Also speaking or making written statements at the forum were Ai Qing, Liu Shaotang, Hu Kun, Fang Jufen, Wu Zuguang, Qin Zhaoyang, Xu Huaizhong, Huang Yongyu, Du Peng, Jiang Kun, Xie Bingxin, Wu Zuoren, Zi Huayun, Feng Xianzhen, Cao Yu, Wang Kun, Wang Meng, Hou Baolin, Zhang Junqiu, Xiang Kun and others.

NATIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTER STARTS SERVICE

OW201530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--China's newly established national remote sensing center has started service, it was announced here this morning at the opening ceremony of a remote sensing technique training class run by the center. The establishment of the center had the assistance of the UN interium fund for science and technology development. "Remote sensing" refers to the use of remote-control devices to detect the presence of unseen objects. The most important remote sensing techniques involve the use of radar, special photography, and artificial satellites.

Under the administration of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the center provides training, development and information services. It will be responsible for the management and coordination of remote sensing research and application throughout the country.

Remote sensing techniques have come into use in China in the past decade. They are now applied widely in land surveying, cartography, hydrology, and surveying of forests, mineral resources and railway routes.

A visiting study group from the U.S. Agricultural Department was struck by the achievements of Shanxi Province in applying remote sensing techniques in agriculture.

China now has 116 organizations for the research and application of remote sensing, with a total staff of more than 3,000. The Chinese Academy of Sciences has a special institute devoted to remote sensing research. Beijing University and many other institutions of higher learning are helping train remote sensing technicians.

The first training class run by the national remote sensing center will train 100 senior technicians in this field.

EXTENSIVE COASTAL ZONE SURVEY TO BE UNDERTAKEN

OW161331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] 16 Jul (XINHUA)--China plans to complete a comprehensive survey of its 18,000-kilometer coastal zone within five years so as to collect essential data for a rational development and use of the area. State officials with special responsibility for coastal work, and provincial and municipal officials and marine experts from eight coastal provinces and the port cities of Shanghai and Tianjin, are now meeting in the capital to discuss ways to realize this target.

The coastal zone is identified as a ten-kilometer belt of land inside the coastline plus water areas inside a 15-meter deep contour line. This gives China a coastal zone of more than 400,000 square kilometers and tidal land of about 15 million hectares. Only about one-tenth of the tidal land has been used through reclamation or fish-breeding.

Yang Jun, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, said at the meeting that the coastal zone possesses rich resources and great potential. A comprehensive survey of the coastal belt is vital to China's economic construction and defense, he said.

The survey, which started last year in the coastal areas of north Jiangsu Province and at the mouth of the Pearl River, will be conducted by the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Agricultural Commission and the State Capital Construction Commission.

The Beijing meeting agreed that a survey of China's coastal regions carried out in the 1960's was far from comprehensive and systematical. Use of the coastal belt had developed without a proper program. Some projects, such as chemical factories and paper mills, had been "built in blindness" causing a number of problems, including pollution and obstruction of navigation channels.

CORRECTION TO STATE COUNCIL OFFICIALS' APPOINTMENT

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "State Council Announces Officials' Appointment" published on page K 1 of the 15 July China DAILY REPORT:

Page K 1, paragraph three, line one make read...Pan Youge [3382 0645 9295]...

CORRECTION TO SANITATION COMMITTEE NAMELIST

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Sanitation Committee Namelist" published on page K 2 of the 20 July China DAILY REPORT:

Page K 2, paragraph four, lines two and three make read...Geng Zhenlin, Jiang Dongping, Liu Yi, Gao Yi, Ding Xiu, Li Chaobo,...

ZHEJIANG RIBAO ON STUDYING CCPCC RESOLUTION

HK220815 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "All Party Members Must Seriously Study the 'Resolution'"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee correctly sums up important historical events of the party over the past 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, appraises in a practical way Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role in the Chinese revolution, fully expounds the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as a guiding ideology of our party and further points out the orientation for the continued progress of the socialist cause of our country and the work of our party. This historical document with great theoretical and practical significance will have a profound bearing on unifying the ideological understanding of the whole party and army and the people throughout the country so that they will strive with one heart and one mind to accomplish the new historical tasks. At present, it is an important task of the party organizations at all levels and party members in our province to seriously study the "resolution" and combine it with the study of the communique of the plenary session and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech delivered at the rally in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

Proceeding from the scientific world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, the "resolution" makes an appropriate and realistic evaluation of our party's leaders and the important, successive historical events since the founding of the People's Republic of China and analyzes what was right and what was wrong about these events. This has resulted from the smashing of the "gang of four" and the convening of the third plenary session, in particular, in the course of bringing order out of chaos, gradually straightening out and doing away with the wrong guiding principle and amply discussing the history of our party by the comrades of the whole party. To study the "resolution" seriously, we should, first of all, unify the thinking of the whole party on the basis of the fundamental conclusion of the "resolution" so that comrades of the whole party will further display the spirit of revolution, look ahead with one heart and one mind, carry out the four modernizations and study and solve new problems wholeheartedly.

The history of hard struggle by our party over the past 60 years is the history of unflinching and heroic struggle for the liberation of the Chinese nation and the happiness of the Chinese people. It is also a history of realizing and upholding the four basic principles in China. The "resolution" reviews the history of the democratic revolution led by the party over the past 28 years and sums up the experience of the past 32 years since the founding of new China. It incontrovertibly proves that without the Communist Party there would have been no new China and that only socialism can save China. The "resolution" scientifically generalizes the party's 60-year glorious history and again incontrovertibly proves that only under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can the Chinese revolution and socialist cause march on triumphantly. To seriously study the "resolution," we should truly educate party members to love our motherland, the socialist system and our great party. In so doing, they will further strengthen their revolutionary beliefs and increasingly raise their consciousness of upholding the four basic principles.

Seriously studying the "resolution," we should make party members further understand the orientation and road of the advance for our socialist cause.

It is after paying a heavy price that the "resolution" deduces the 10-point conclusions on matters such as the main contradiction in our society after the socialist transformation, the work focus of our party, the political life of our country, economic construction, culture and education, the relations among nationalities, the building of the army, foreign relations and the party's work style and so forth. It systematically and profoundly summarizes the experience of the socialist revolution and construction in our country since the founding of the People's Republic of China. The "resolution" which is of important theoretical and practical guiding significance, is a product of combining the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism Mao-Zedong Thought with the practice of socialist modernization and construction in present-day China. Through studying the "resolution" comrades of the whole party should consciously regard the 10 principles contained in it as the criterion for their actions. We should also combine these principles with our work, continue to eradicate the "leftist" influence and prevent and overcome the obstruction from the right so that we will be able to raise our consciousness in our work and stop acting blindly. In so doing, our party will become purer and more powerful politically, ideologically and organizationally and our economic construction will get onto the track of steady and healthy development.

While studying the "resolution," leading cadres at all levels, leading cadres above county level in particular, should take the lead. They should concentrate a period of time on studying, reading the documents carefully and thoroughly, truly grasping the main content and essence of the documents and profoundly understand the guiding thinking of the party Central Committee in formulating this "resolution." Leading cadres should explain and publicize the "resolution" to party members and the masses or deliver guidance reports on their personal experience to help the grassroots units study the "resolution" well.

Party members and cadres in the grassroots units should also seriously study the "resolution." At present, because of urgent tasks and the approaching busy season in farming, the time and methods of studying the "resolution" in the grassroots units should be properly arranged in accordance with the local conditions.

To study the "resolution" well, we need a good style of study. We should stick to the principle of combining theories with practice and link the experience of studying the party's history to the work experience of our own areas and departments. We should truly prevent the bad study habit of being content with superficial understanding and making improper comments. We should thoroughly eradicate the pernicious influence and effects of formalism, such as making roaring noises and launching loud campaigns and merely seeking bustle and excitement without exerting any real effort in the study. While studying the "resolution," we should positively grasp its essence, say what is on our minds and speak without any inhibitions. With regard to divergent views aired by cadres and masses in the study, we should adopt a principle of the "three nots." At the same time, we should positively guide cadres and the masses so that they will be able to correctly grasp the main points and basic spirit of the "resolution." It is not necessary to squabble endlessly over minor points and to carry out debates on history or the rights and wrongs of local units. In short, we should make the study of the "resolution" and the "speech" a powerful motive force which will truly promote various work in our province so that the broad masses of party members and cadres will further raise their consciousness of implementing the guiding principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session, distinguishing between right and wrong and concentrate their main efforts on promoting the national economy. In doing so, we will be able to build an effective socialist spiritual civilization and win new and still greater victories.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON APPRECIATION OF RESOLUTION SPIRIT

HK221038 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Excerpts of SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Seriously Appreciate the Spirit and True Nature of the 'Resolution'--Second Comment on the Whole Party Must Mobilize To Study the 'Resolution' Well"--date not given]

[Text] At present, an upsurge in serious study of the resolution is being gradually whipped up in our province. To study the resolution, it is necessary to firmly grasp its spirit and true nature. What are the spirit and true nature of the resolution? To put it briefly, it is essential to fully understand and affirm the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought in the Chinese revolution and practically and realistically appraise his strengths and weaknesses, merits and demerits since the founding of the PRC. On this basis, we must clearly distinguish right from wrong, unify our thinking, be united as one, look forward and embark on the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. Fully understanding and affirming the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought is [words indistinct].

To appreciate the spirit and true nature of the resolution, it is imperative to look at it by linking the 28 years before the founding of the PRC with the 32 years since its founding. We can then wholly, historically and correctly appraise the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought, applying Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism as the guiding ideology. The resolution recalls the history of the new democratic revolution and with the facts of the victory of the 28-year struggle, incontrovertibly shows that without Comrade Mao Zedong saving the Chinese revolution from crises many times and without the party Central Committee he headed pointing out the correct political orientation to the whole party, the people of all nationalities throughout the country and the people's army, our party and the people might have groped about in the dark for a longer time. Likewise, the resolution basically appraises the history of the 32 years since the founding of the PRC as well Comrade Mao Zedong's correct leadership, his various new contributions, the original contents of Mao Zedong Thought and the spiritual wealth Mao Zedong Thought adds to the Marxist treasurehouse. Thus, when we make a comprehensive survey of Comrade Mao Zedong's whole life and make an overall investigation of his revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice, a just, practical and realistic conclusion will surely be that Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist and theorist, the greatest national hero in the history of the Chinese nation and the respected and beloved great leader and teacher of the Chinese people.

To appreciate the spirit and true nature of the resolution, we must correctly and completely appraise Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought and also adhere to the doctrine that everything has two aspects. We must scientifically analyze history. The resolution concretely points out that the lifelong merits of Comrade Mao Zedong were far greater than his faults. His merits were in the first position and his mistakes were in the second position. When we deal with the principle of how to appraise Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought, which has a bearing on the future and destiny of the party and state, we must by no means allow any other appraisal which runs counter to the resolution. We must adhere to the only correct stand, which is that of the resolution.

To appreciate the spirit and true nature of the resolution, we must implement the principle of attaching importance to major matters instead of minor matters. To study the resolution and recall the basic [words indistinct] of the history, on the basis of adhering to the four basic principles, the socialist road, the dictatorship of the people's democracy and the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we must further concentrate the will and strength of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country on the great aim of building a modern and powerful socialist country.

We must not lead the people to look backward, to get entangled in old debts of history and to conduct an endless debate on minor matters.

The resolution fully affirms the correct road of socialist modernization which our party has gradually built since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and which is suitable to the situation of our country. It also incisively expounds the main points of this road. We must unify our understanding of the basis for the resolution, assemble the ranks under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, closely rally around the party Central Committee, work with one heart and one mind and continue to carry forward the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains." Thus, we can overcome all difficulties and achieve the supreme goal for which we have struggled hard for so long.

YUNNAN PARTY MEETING STRESSES CCPCC PLENUM SPIRIT

HK230241 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The Fourth Plenary Session of the Third Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee was held in Kunming from 13 to 19 July. The agenda of the meeting consisted of conveying, studying and implementing the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. The meeting was attended by 71 members and 20 alternate members of the provincial CCP Committee and 47 observers.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng conveyed to the meeting the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. The report meeting at which he conveyed this spirit was attended by 1,200 persons including responsible comrades of all provincial organs, advisers, retired cadres, members of standing committees of party committees of institutes of higher education, a number of party-member leaders of Kunming municipal organs, and a number of members of standing committees of party committees of Kunming factories, mines and other enterprises.

The comrades attending the provincial CCP Committee plenary session seriously studied and warmly discussed the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China and other documents of the sixth plenary session. They unanimously pledged to resolutely support the resolution and decisions made by the session and to ensure their implementation. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on studying the documents of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee.

Comrade Li Qiming, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, made an important speech at the closing ceremony.

The meeting unanimously held: Following the 3d plenary session, the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee completed the historic task of turning chaos into order. This marks a new milestone in carrying our cause forward and forging ahead into the future to build China into a prosperous country. The session is of extremely important and far-reaching historical significance in the history of our party.

The resolution has scientifically explained the position of Comrade Mao Zedong in history and the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as our party's guiding ideology. It has summed up in a truth-seeking way the party's basic experiences and lessons in the 32 years since the founding of the state, and carefully expounded on and further pointed out the correct path for socialist modernization that conforms to our national condition. The resolution is an epoch-making historical document. It is certain to have a great and far-reaching influence on unifying ideology and strengthening unity of the whole party and the people of the whole country, boosting spirits and promoting the four modernizations.

The sixth plenary session's reelection of principal leading members of the Central Committee and election of new ones fully attests that the Central Committee and the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries stand high and see far. The election fully conforms to the desires of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. It is sure to play a major guaranteeing role in strengthening the collective leadership and unity of the Central Committee on the basis of Marxism, carrying out the party's correct line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and successfully readjusting the economy and building the four modernizations.

The victorious convention of the sixth plenary session and the publication of the resolution give us still greater confidence and resolve for fulfilling our historic tasks.

The meeting held: We must regard studying and implementing the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, especially seriously studying the resolution, as central tasks for the second half of the year. Party organizations at all levels must do well in leading this study. Leaders at and above county-level must take the lead in study. It is necessary to adopt various methods to conduct extensive and in-depth propaganda and education for the masses. Through study, we should unify the thinking and action of all party members and the people of all nationalities in the province, follow the orientation pointed out by the sixth plenary session, promote economic work and all other work in the province, and defend and build Yunnan, the motherland's southwest border.

The session called on all party and CYL members, the whole body of cadres and the people of all nationalities to do the following:

1. Seriously study the resolution and the other documents, profoundly appreciate their main content and spiritual essence, and unify thinking with the basic conclusions of the resolution. In studying the resolution, it is necessary to grasp the main issues. The most important thing is to fully understand the position of Comrade Mao Zedong in the history of the Chinese revolution and the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as our party's guiding ideology. This is a fundamental issue with a bearing on the overall situation and the party's cause. It is necessary to correctly understand the evaluation of the rights and wrongs, achievements and errors of the 32 years since the founding of the state, better uphold the four basic principles, and continue to advance along the correct orientation. On the basis of unifying our thinking, we should unite to look ahead and work wholeheartedly to build the four modernizations.

In our study, we should master the living soul of Mao Zedong Thought and apply the standpoint, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to study the new situations and solve the new problems. We must revive and carry forward the party's fine study style of linking theory with reality. We must bring democracy into play and freely air out thoughts and views. We should deal in a general way with historical issues rather than going into great detail, and we should place emphasis on summing up experiences and absorbing the lessons.

2. Unswervingly and fully trust and spontaneously uphold the leadership of the Central Committee, resolutely uphold the Central Committees' prestige, and unite more closely around the Central Committee. The party, armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, has been well tested in 60 years of struggle and has gained extremely abundant experiences. Upholding party leadership is the key to accomplishing the tremendous task of socialist modernization. After the reelection and election carried out by the sixth plenary session, the core of leadership of the Central Committee has relatively young leaders, loved and esteemed by the people, presiding over the Central Committee's work in the frontline.

There are also proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation with noble character and lofty prestige playing the role of strong rocks in midstream, who are completely trustworthy. Our Central Committee is the core of unity of the whole party and the people of the whole country.

3. We should do a good job in strengthening party building in accordance with the spirit of the resolution and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the rally marking the party's 60th anniversary. We should further strengthen the party's democratic centralism, put inner-party political life on a firm basis, strengthen collective leadership and division of responsibilities in the party committees, and bring into full play the spirit of the party organizations and party members in daring to think and act and to take responsibility. We must vigorously revive and carry forward the party's tradition of criticism and self-criticism, uphold the truth, correct errors, strengthen unity and increase the party's combat effectiveness. We must devote great efforts to selecting, promoting and cultivating large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres with both integrity and ability, who are in the prime of life, and place them in leading posts at all levels for toughening. We should build a revolutionized, knowledgeable, specialized and younger cadre force to meet the needs of the party's new historic tasks.

4. Uphold communist ideals and the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, and struggle all our lives for the cause of socialist modernization. Communist ideals represent the core of building socialist spiritual civilization. We must inherit and carry forward the heroic spirit of self-sacrifice for realizing communism and responsibility to the revolutionary cause of our revolutionary predecessors, set strict demands on ourselves, struggle arduously amid difficulties, share weal and woe with the masses, and work hard to do good deeds for the masses. We must summon up the greatest resolve to revive and carry forward the fine party work style created by the party and Comrade Mao Zedong, and lead the members of the whole party to further improve the social atmosphere and build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization.

5. Taking the resolution as a powerful ideological weapon, we must make the greatest efforts to promote all work. This is the (?focus) of our study of the resolution and the other documents of the sixth plenary session. As in the whole country, the situation in Yunnan is excellent. Work on the agricultural, industrial, finance and trade and other fronts has made great progress. However, our readjustment task is heavy and we are faced with many problems. We must continue to eliminate leftist influence, and concentrate our main efforts on promoting economic work. In particular, we must adopt rapid and effective measures to make a success of economic work in the second half of this year and next year. We must continue to get a good grasp of grain production, vigorously promote diversification, strive for sustained agricultural growth, do everything possible to develop production of daily-use consumer goods, and ensure that a certain growth speed is maintained in industry during the readjustment. We must strive to achieve basic balance of the budget, and further maintain price stability.

The plenary session pointed out: The years of turmoil and hesitation are over. The correct orientation is now clear and a brilliant future is beckoning us. So long as we resolutely respond to the call of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, continue to carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man removing the mountains [words indistinct] and work in concert with full endeavor, we will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and win new victory.

YUNNAN ISSUES FLOOD WARNING AFTER HEAVY RAIN

HK230257 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial antiflood command recently issued a further circular demanding that the province do still better in antiflood precautions to ensure the safety of life and property and reap a bumper harvest this year.

The circular said: Since the beginning of the rainy season, and especially since early July, most parts of the province have had more rain than usual. Torrential rains have caused floods in parts of over 10 prefectures and municipalities including Qujing, Zhaotong, Baoshan, Dongchuan and Simao and 30 counties. Some farmland has been flooded, and loss of life and property has occurred in varying degrees. On the basis of the success in antiflood work achieved in the previous stage, the province must further mobilize the masses to carry out precautions against floods and crash-rescue work. The command structures for this work must be rapidly revived or established. It is necessary to step up the watch on reservoirs, especially those in dangerous conditions.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU CONFERENCE ON NATIONALITIES--From 20 to 25 June 1980, the Guizhou nationalities committee and the education department jointly convened a work conference on minority nationalities education. According to the decision of the provincial people's government, the conference discussed and stipulated specific measures to restore nationalities' primary and secondary schools in places inhabited by minority nationalities. By 1985, primary schools and junior secondary schools will be built in the backward communes where minority nationalities live. In places where there are more people of minority nationalities, a nationality secondary school will be built. The provincial people's government decided to allocate 30 percent of the funds from the minority nationalities subsidies for the purpose of promoting nationalities education. Part of the funds will be used to construct new schools and install new facilities and part will be allocated for regular subsidies. The participants are pleased with the decision and held that the fund must be used to promote minority nationalities education. The conference held: In promoting nationalities education we must implement the party's nationalities policy and give the minority nationalities equal political and cultural treatment. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 26 Jun 81 HK]

XIZANG WOMEN'S WORK CONFERENCE--The Xizang regional conference on women's work which had lasted 7 days concluded in Lhasa on the afternoon of 27 June. National Women's Federation Vice Chairman Ngapoi Cedan Zhoigar attended and spoke. The number of women cadres accounts for some 30 percent of the total number of cadres in the region. The number of cadres at and above county level is some 9 percent of the total number of cadres. Regional Party Committee Secretary Yangling Duoji attended and spoke at the conference on the afternoon of 27 June, stressing the importance of women's work and calling on the region to do women's work well. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jun 81 HK]

YUNNAN NATIONALITY PARTY MEMBERS--Over the past 4 years, Yunnan Province has recruited some 12,000 minority nationality party members. All of the 22 minority nationalities in the province have party members and cadres who are party members. Every brigade has set up a party branch. The total number of minority nationality party members has reached some 256,000. Some 1,300 minority nationality cadres are cadres at the county level and the great majority of them are party members. The principal leadership posts of 10 out of the 19 minority nationality autonomous counties have been held by minority nationality cadres who are party members. The leadership posts at the autonomous prefectural level of 8 minority nationality autonomous prefectures have been held by 50 minority nationality cadres and the great majority of them are party members. Over the past few years, the nationality cadres' schools of eight minority nationality autonomous prefectures have been restored and rebuilt, and provincial, prefectural and county party schools have set up nationality class to train a number of new minority nationality party members. Minority nationality party members are now working on the fronts of industry, communications, finance, trade, culture, education, public health and public security throughout the province. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 81 HK]

STUDY OF MAO'S WORKS IMPROVES HEBEI PLA COMPANY

HK221106 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] In light of the characteristics of the ideology of commanders and fighters for the new period, an artillery company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Hebei Province has been organized by the party branch to seriously study Chairman Mao's works, including "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and "Combat Liberalism." In close connection with reality, this study strove to transform their world outlook and achieved good results.

In the past, the philosophy of people acting out of selfishness spread in society. Some comrades of this company were affected by this philosophy. In view of this, the party branch organized the commanders and fighters to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's works, including "In Memory of Norman Bethune." With "Why Did Comrade Bethune Make Light of Traveling 10,000 Li To Get to China and Devote His Precious Life to the Chinese People's Liberation Cause?" as the subject, the party branch conducted discussions so as to enable them to clearly understand that the spirit of being utterly devoted to others without any thought of self is the specific embodiment of communist morality and custom and that the view that people act out of selfishness is representative of bourgeois morality. Following the enhancement of the ideological awareness of the commanders and fighters, people who find it a pleasure to help others and are wholeheartedly devoted to public duty and doing good deeds are steadily emerging.

In view of the trend that some fighters lay stress only on democracy and freedom and disregard centralism and discipline, the artillery company was organized by the party branch to study the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" and "On Contradiction" and was helped to clearly understand the relations of unity of opposites between democracy and centralism and between freedom and discipline, so as to strengthen their spontaneity for observing discipline. Since the beginning of this year, none of the 17 cadres and fighters of the company who took leave to visit their relatives has stayed beyond their leave limit.

The party branch of the artillery company discovered that some comrades urgently need to make progress but are unwilling to work hard. They are especially unwilling to do menial and ordinary work. The party branch organized them to study the works, "Serve the People" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and conducted discussions on how a dream comes true, so as to enable them to understand that only by establishing the idea of wholeheartedly and thoroughly serving the people and only by having the practical deeds of being earnest and down-to-earth, starting with self, starting with the present movement and starting with every little thing can they gradually become Lei Feng-type communist fighters. Thus, their enthusiasm for doing good things has been stimulated. Since the beginning of this year, the commanders and fighters of the whole company have used their rest time to recover some 2,800 jin of scrap iron and steel and to mend some 210 pieces of clothing for their own company and their fraternal companies.

BRIEFS

BEIJING DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING--Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Committee of the China Democratic League recently held a Standing Committee meeting to study documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Participants pledged to follow the CCP, contribute their share to the four modernizations and write a brilliant page in the history of the China Democratic League. Qian Ruisheng, Standing Committee member of the national CPPCC committee, said he was proud of the CCP, which has waged arduous struggles and suffered serious setbacks, yet is capable of correcting its own shortcomings and mistakes and leading the people to march toward socialism and communism. He said such a political party is rarely found in the world. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0758 GMT 15 Jul 81 OW]

REPORT ON CHEN WEN-CHENG'S DEATH RELEASED

OW230339 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Taipei, 23 Jul (CNA)--The district attorneys' office of the Taipei district court Wednesday made public an English version of the report by the task force in charge of the inquest into the death of Prof Chen Wen-cheng whose body was found on the lawn near the research library of National Taiwan University on July 3.

The 25-page report included drawings of the site where the body was found, test results of the materials collected at the scene and articles of the deceased, autopsy report and microscopic examination by the coroners and medical specialists in the task force.

Chen Chun-nan, district attorney of the district attorneys' office of the Taipei district court, led the five-man task force to investigate the case.

The report said that upon establishment of the task force, prosecutor Chen Chun-nan immediately assumed command and conducted detailed investigation and analyses to determine whether the case was one of murder, accidental death or suicide, and to analyze the facts as quickly as possible.

The report quoted interviews with scores of persons, including the father of the deceased and his widow Chen Su-chen. An interview of Prof Chen by the Taiwan Garrison General Command [TGGC] was also quoted in the report which stated the reason for the interview: "While investigating the sedition case investigated by [as received] the Formosa magazine office in 1979, the Taiwan Garrison General Command came to suspect Chen Wen-cheng of providing finance to the magazine's activities. To provide an opportunity for Chen to clarify some doubtful points, the command obtained Chen's personal consent to an interview at the TGGC office on July 2."

'FREEDOM PARTY' OPERATES SECRET RADIOS IN SICHUAN

OW221021 Taipei CNA in English 0930 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Taipei, 22 Jul (CNA)--Wei Ching-sheng, editor of the banned TANSO (EXPLORATION) magazine now serving a 15-year jail term, is reportedly leader of an underground opposition party in Red China.

The clandestine organization, which calls itself "Freedom Party," has been in existence for 6 years but it was not discovered until recently, according to an intelligence report.

The party held its first congress in Peiping a year ago with 42 delegates attending, the report added.

Now with cells spreading to 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, Freedom Party has managed to recruit more [as received] 500 persons in the government and military establishments, the report said.

Freedom Party has two secret radio stations located in the mountainous region of Shihwantashan in Szechwan. The radio stations are called "Red Star" No 1 and No 2.

The report said the current leadership of the Freedom Party is composed of city youths undergoing reform through labor.

The report said the party started to take shape in 1970 and in the next 4 years succeeded in extending its influence to schools and military units.

On April 1, 1975 Freedom Party was formally inaugurated at Huashan, Hupeh with the adoption of a party constitution and a party platform. The party also formed a shadow government consisting of a prosecutor's office, a court, a police department, provincial governments and 29 investigation committees.

The party also aimed at forming its own armed forces with the target set at 8 million soldiers in 10 years.

To avoid discovery, the party later on disbanded its leadership cells at the national and provincial level, the report said. The report said the communist authorities discovered the existence of the Freedom Party in the Peiping area recently, but it gave no other details.

BRIEFS

BAN ON WHALING--Taipei, 17 Jul (CNA)--To help maintain the survival of whales, the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) announced Thursday that all fishing boats of the Republic of China are banned from whaling either within the country's territorial waters or in the waters of any foreign nations. The issuance of licence for whale catching is suspended effective from now on. The MOEA announcement said that any foreign fishing boat is also prohibited from whaling in the Republic of China's economic zone. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1335 GMT 17 Jul 81 OW]

URANIUM EXPLORATION IN GABON--Taipei, 16 Jul (CNA)--Taiwan Power Company has decided to enter into a joint venture for uranium exploration in the Republic of Gabon, at the invitation of the western African government, to insure fuel supply for its nuclear power plant. L.K. Chen, chairman of the Taipower, said the company also will continue the joint search for uranium in Paraguay in order to supply the power company's 10 nuclear plants with sufficient fuel till 2000. The company will soon dispatch personnel to Gabon to engage in the investigation work. At present, Taipower has kept a 2-year uranium storage. Taipower is preparing to set up a nuclear-energy company early next year in order to increase storage of uranium fuel for use of 3 years. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 16 Jul 81 OW]

CHENG MING JIH PAO ON XU SHIYU, SHAOLIN MONASTERY

HK220952 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Yen Kai [7346 7030]: "Xu Shiyu and Shaolin Monastery--Part VIII of Series on Divisional Commander Luo's Review of National Events With This Correspondent"]

[Text] "Who put up the posters? Was it people connected with the gang of four?" I asked:

"God knows." A hint of a smile played on his lips. "But...."

"But what?"

"...."

One of Those Skilled in Martial Arts

Hengyang is not far away from the southern mountain--the Hengshan Mountain. Changing the subject of conversation, Divisional Commander Luo talked with me about the five mountains of China. He was well acquainted with the picturesque scenes of the five mountains. As I listened to him, I consulted a "map of Chinese provinces" that I had brought along.

"This Beijing-Guangzhou railroad passes through two of the five mountains," I said. "The central mountain or the Songshan Mountain is in Zhengzhou and the southern mountain or the Hengshan Mountain lies north of Hengyang."

"Do you know that Xu Shiyu was from the Shaolin Monastery?" Divisional Commander Luo suddenly asked me.

It seemed that he liked to talk about politics, not mountains and streams.

"The Shaolin Monastery?" I asked, surprised. "Hong Kong has many swordplay films telling stories about the Shaolin Monastery."

"Xu Shiyu was one of those skilled in Chinese martial arts. He learned how to wield the knife, spear and club in 18 different ways. He excelled in using the strength of the fore-arm," Divisional Commander Luo said, an expression of great admiration on his face.

"How did Xu Shiyu happen to stay in the Shaolin Monastery?" I asked.

"Xu Shiyu was a native of Xinxian, Henan. He was from a very poor peasant family. He was the second of four brothers and sisters. Because of family poverty, at the age of 8, he was sent to the Shaolin Monastery as a 'slave to Buddhism.'"

"Was Xu Shiyu a monk?" I asked.

"He might or might not be considered so. As a 'slave to Buddhism,' he ranked lowest and was not initiated into monkhood."

Hang One's Arms From the Beam and Tie One's Arms to the Stake

I did not like reading novels on ancient swordsmen, but in Hong Kong I had heard of many stories about the Shaolin Monastery. The Shaolin Monastery was built during the Northern and Southern Dynasties. Titles of nobility were conferred and plots of land bestowed during the reign of Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty. Later, the monastery began to build military camps and train its own soldiers. The martial arts of the Shaolin Monastery went beyond Buddhism to become an important form of Chinese martial arts. During the Qing Dynasty, Emperor Yong Zheng also went to the Shaolin Monastery to practice martial arts.

Divisional Commander Luo knew much about the story of Xu Shiyou practicing martial arts in the Shaolin Monastery. He told me that Xu Shiyou once said: In practicing Chinese martial arts, one must "hang one's arms from the beam for 3 years and tie them to the wall for the same period." "Hanging one's arms from the beam" means sleeping with both arms hanging from the beam of the building. "Tying one's arms to the wall" means sleeping with both arms strapped to a wooden stake against the wall. To learn Chinese martial arts, one must also practice plunging one's hand first into peas and then into sand. When one becomes a master, he can plunge his hand into a man's flesh to produce five "bloody" holes. He can also dig his hand into a person to strip him of a handful of flesh.

"What Xu Shiyou said about the martial arts of Shaolin was wonderful!" Divisional Commander Luo continued with gusto. "He said that the masters of Shaolin martial arts could make it to the top of a city wall with no more effort than taking five steps. They could get onto a horse by just grabbing hold of its tail. They could jump onto the top of a 10-foot-high house without breaking its roof tiles. They could also slash through 10 copper coins with a king-size blade."

Books on Shaolin Boxing Taken Away

The Shaolin martial arts are allegedly closely related to the Chinese system of deep breathing exercises. Xu Shiyou once talked about "the system of deep breathing exercises of the Shaolin Monastery and the swordplay of the Wudang Mountain." The system of deep breathing exercises of the Shaolin Monastery is not so simple. Just learning how to properly poise oneself requires 3 years' time.

"What Xu Shiyou most regrets now is that his books on Shaolin boxing were taken away by the 'rebels.' The books happened to be illustrated!" said Divisional Commander Luo.

"Was Xu Shiyou's home ransacked?" I asked.

"Yes," Divisional Commander Luo looked very upset. "When Xu Shiyou lived in Nanjing, the so-called 28th Corps of the Jinggangshan Red Guards of Qinghua under Kuai Dafu broke into Xu Shiyou's home in Nanjing. His house was ransacked and robbed. It was really outrageous!"

To pacify Divisional Commander Luo, I hastily changed the subject. "Being skilled in martial arts, Xu Shiyou must be quite fit physically?"

"Yes," Divisional Commander Luo said. "Xu Shiyou's blood pressure is not high. He has a keen mind. He has only a touch of rheumatism in his leg. He himself said: 'My innards are all right. I still have a good memory. I can remember what I read about the story of Fengshenbang in my childhood. Those battles of former days involving less than a regiment of troops remain fresh in my memory!' He is really wonderful!" Divisional Commander Luo praised Xu Shiyou lavishly. "Two years ago, he was especially in top form. At the memorial service for Chairman Mao, he wore a pair of white shoes with two small balls dangling from them. He strode into the memorial hall and looked Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao in the face, his eyes wide open and shining--giving the gang a scare."

NEW ENGINE, PILOTLESS PLANES BEING DEVELOPED

HK170306 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Jul 81 p 3

["Notes on the News" by Chao Tung: "Xian; New Fighters; Pilotless Planes"]

[Text] China has recently signed a contract with the Boeing aircraft corporation to produce a number of Boeing aircraft parts in Xian.

Xian has already drawn international attention. It is China's new aircraft industry city. Apart from producing civil aircraft, it also manufactures engines for military planes.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington visited the Xian aircraft engine plant in the first half of this year. He saw the "Spey" engine successfully trial-produced there. In 1975 this plant spent 1 billion pounds buying production rights for the "Spey" engine from the Rolls-Royce Company. The "Spey" is used in the Trident and in British (?Phantom) aircraft.

As everyone knows, in the 1950's China's Air Force always used Soviet MIG aircraft. At the beginning of the 1960's, China gradually developed Chinese-style military planes. By the early 1970's China had developed the "Jian [3005]-9" fighter which flies two and a half times faster than the speed of sound and with a performance exceeding that of the "MIG-21."

The "Jian-9" of the 1970's was powered by Chinese-made engines. But by the 1980's, China was able to use the "Spey" engine to power its own civil and military planes. If the "Spey" engine technology is completely digested and mastered by the Chinese, China will be able to improve its engines and use them to power new fighters capable of dealing with the Soviet "MIG-23" and "MIG-25."

Can China digest and absorb the "Spey" engine technology it has imported? The Xian aircraft engine plant successfully trial-produced the "Spey" engine on 31 August 1979 and carried out trials with it. In the first half of this year the engine was sent to the Rolls-Royce Company in England for simulated high-altitude tests. These tests proved that the Chinese-made engine had a performance level similar to that made by the Rolls-Royce company. Beginning last year, Rolls-Royce has ordered engine parts from Xian. This shows that China concentrates on relying on its own efforts. At present, China has thoroughly mastered the manufacturing technology. China imports in order to digest and digests in order to create new things. Since China can follow its own path in the "Jian-9," it will similarly be able to improve the "Spey" and improve the performance of its fighters.

China recently announced that Xian has successfully developed a pilotless remote-controlled plane with rocket assistance for climbing. This aircraft can fly on set courses and carry out prospecting for minerals. If this civil machine were equipped with bombs or a thermonuclear warhead, it would be called a military "cruise missile." It is evident from this that Xian's sophisticated industry is not to be taken lightly.

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DATE FILMED

July 24, 1981

